

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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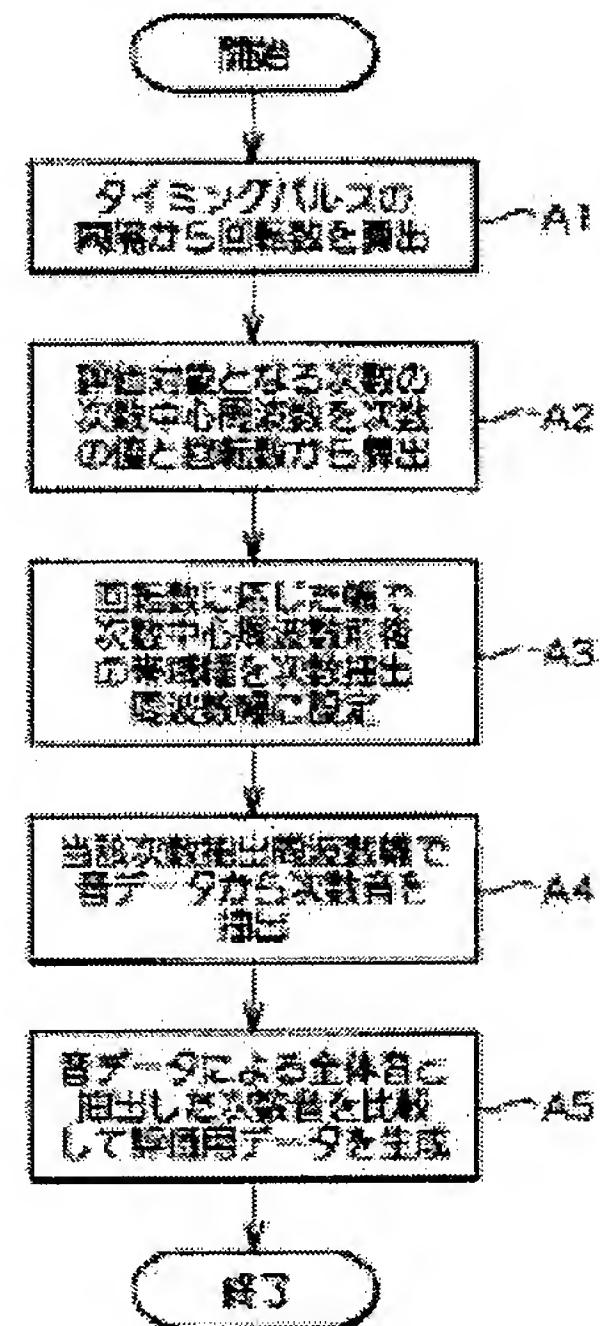
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## (54) METHOD AND DEVICE FOR EVALUATING SOUND AND STORAGE MEDIUM STORING PROGRAM FOR EVALUATING SOUND

### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To evaluate an effect of a particular sound of sounds generated from variant sound sources.

SOLUTION: This method and device is provided with a rotational frequency calculating process A1 calculating in a time series a rotational frequency of a rotary movement of an evaluation object, an order center frequency calculating process A2 calculating frequencies per each timing of a particular order as order center frequencies from the rotational frequency and the particular order which is the evaluation target, an order extracting frequency width setting process A3 setting a frequency width within a frequency band in front and behind this order center frequency and with a width corresponding to the rotational frequency as an order extracting frequency width, an order sound extracting process A4 extracting an order sound of the particular order in the order extracting frequency width from sound data synchronized with a timing pulse generated from a plurality of sound sources of the evaluation object, and a comparing process A5 comparing order sound data extracted by this order sound extracting process and the sound data and outputting the comparison result as data for evaluation.



## CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A rotational frequency calculation stage which computes number of rotations of the rotating operation concerned in a time series based on an interval of a timing pulse outputted according to rotating operation of an evaluation object thing, A degree center frequency calculating process which computes frequency for every timing of a specific degree to the specific degree concerned used as number of rotations computed in this rotational frequency calculation stage, and an evaluation object as degree center frequency, It has a degree sampling frequency width setting-out process of being a zone before and behind this degree center frequency, and setting a frequency span of width according to said number of rotations as degree sampling frequency width, A degree sound extraction process of extracting a degree sound of said specific degree from sound data which was emitted from two or more sound sources of said evaluation object thing, and synchronized with said timing pulse following this degree sampling frequency width setting-out process by said degree sampling frequency width, A sound valuation method provided with a comparison process which degree sound data extracted at this degree sound extraction process is compared with said sound data, and outputs the comparison result concerned as data for evaluation.

[Claim 2]A sound data memory measure which memorized a sound of fixed time emitted from two or more sound sources of an evaluation object thing as digital sound data, A signal processing means which carries out signal processing of the sound data stored in said sound data memory measure, and generates data for evaluation, It has a data output means for evaluation which carries out the external output of the data for evaluation generated by this signal processing means, A timing data storage means which memorized a timing pulse outputted to said signal processing means according to rotating operation within said fixed time of said evaluation object thing synchronizing with said sound data is put side by side, Said signal processing means number of rotations of said evaluation object thing by said fixed time based on an interval of a timing pulse stored in said timing data storage means A number-of-rotations calculation part computed one by one, A degree center frequency calculation part which computes center frequency of the specific degree concerned for every evaluation timing based on a specific degree used as number of rotations computed by this number-of-rotations calculation part and an evaluation object, A degree sampling frequency width set part which is a frequency band before and behind degree center frequency computed by this degree center frequency calculation part, and sets a frequency span of a size according to said number of rotations as degree sampling frequency width, A sound evaluation system provided with a degree sound extraction part which extracts a degree sound of a specific degree in said sound data by degree sampling frequency width set up by this degree sampling frequency

width set part.

[Claim 3]The sound evaluation system according to claim 2 provided with primary another extraction setting up function by which said degree sampling frequency width set part sets a frequency span for several primary minutes of a degree which adjoins said specific degree as a frequency span of said degree sampling frequency width.

[Claim 4]The sound evaluation system according to claim 2 or 3 provided with a high-rotational fixed extraction setting up function which said degree sampling frequency width set part sets as fixed width which was able to define said degree sampling frequency width beforehand in more than number of rotations defined beforehand.

[Claim 5]The sound evaluation system according to claim 2 provided with a ratio calculating part which said signal processing means computes a ratio of sound pressure of a degree sound extracted by said degree sound extraction part, and sound pressure of said sound data by a time series, and outputs the time series ratio data concerned as said data for evaluation.

[Claim 6]Said signal processing means sound pressure of a degree sound extracted by said degree sound extraction part Said degree sound pressure integrating part integrated by fixed time, Sound pressure of said sound data Said whole tone pressure integrating part integrated by fixed time, The sound evaluation system according to claim 2 provided with an integration ratio calculation part which a ratio of an integrated value of a degree sound integrated by said degree sound integrating part and an integrated value of whole tone pressure computed by said whole tone pressure integrating part is computed, and outputs the ratio concerned as said data for evaluation.

[Claim 7]A sound data memory measure which memorized a sound of fixed time emitted from two or more sound sources of an evaluation object thing characterized by comprising the following as digital sound data, A timing data storage means which memorized a timing pulse outputted according to rotating operation within said fixed time of an evaluation object thing synchronizing with said sound data, A signal processing means which carries out signal processing of the sound data stored in said sound data memory measure, and generates data for evaluation, A storage which memorized a program for sound evaluation for evaluating audibility of a sound emitted from an evaluation object thing using a sound evaluation system provided with a data output means for evaluation which carries out the external output of the data for evaluation generated by this signal processing means.

As instructions which operate said signal processing means, this program is based on an interval of a timing pulse stored in said timing data storage means, and is number-of-rotations calculation instructions made to compute one by one by said fixed time about number of rotations of said evaluation object thing.

Degree center frequency calculation instructions which make center frequency of the specific degree concerned compute for every evaluation

timing based on a specific degree used as number of rotations computed according to these number-of-rotations calculation instructions, and an evaluation object.

Degree sampling frequency width setting-out instructions which are the frequency bands before and behind degree center frequency computed according to these degree center frequency calculation instructions, and a frequency span of a size according to said number of rotations is made to set as degree sampling frequency width.

Degree sound extraction instructions which make a degree sound of a specific degree in said sound data extract by degree sampling frequency width set up according to these degree sampling frequency width setting-out instructions.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to a sound evaluation system, and relates to the sound evaluation system by which the sound especially generated in connection with the rotating operation of an evaluation object thing is evaluated.

[0002] Especially this invention is applied to evaluation of the mechanism sound (mechanical noise including an engine sound, exhaust sound, etc.) of a two-wheeled vehicle or a four-wheeled vehicle. Besides the mechanism sound of the mobile which has an engine, if it is an object which the sound depending on rotating operation produces, it can apply, for example, can apply also to evaluation of the structure of a motor drive. It is used not only for a sound but for the analysis of the mechanism to whom a timing signal is outputted to fixed timing of vibration good. As a product field, two flowers, four flowers, a \*\* machine, etc. can evaluate the tone quality of all the types of a car if needed [, such as an electric car, ]. Sound quality evaluation, such as a factory and a complete examination of a factory line, can be performed also with manufacturing technique.

[0003]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, evaluation of mechanism sounds, such as a two-wheeled vehicle and a four-wheeled vehicle, is performed by the acoustic sense including development and an outgoing inspection. Therefore, there is no absolute measure in sound evaluation, and evaluation is made unstable and uncertain. And in order to evaluate by an acoustic sense, to restrain a test subject for several hours and to investigate the limited investigation item, it was actually difficult to obtain evaluation of the sound of a large quantity and various sorts. Although a part introduces a personal computer (PC) and the sound is evaluated, it is difficult to obtain the evaluation items of a sound according to the characteristic of human being's acoustic sense.

[0004] For example, in JP,H8-122140,A, in order to evaluate gear noises, such as an automobile gear change machine, absolutely, the gear noise evaluation system provided with the neural network who learned the organic-functions evaluation value to two or more sound pressure values of an FFT analyzer is indicated.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in the above-mentioned conventional example, there was inconvenience that the sound from various sound sources produced in connection with rotating operation could not be evaluated individually. That is, in the above-mentioned conventional example, even if the existence of a problem sound becomes clear, the sound source of a problem sound cannot be specified.

[0006]In a conventional example, when there were an increase and reduction of the number of rotations of an evaluation object thing, there was inconvenience of becoming difficult [ it / to perform evaluation by an acoustic sense and same evaluation to the sound emitted continuously ] from an evaluation object thing.

[0007]

[Objects of the Invention]This invention improves the inconvenience which the starting conventional example has, and sets it as the purpose to provide the sound evaluation system by which the influence of a specific sound can be evaluated among the sounds especially emitted from various sound sources with rotation.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem]Then, a rotational frequency calculation stage which computes number of rotations of the rotating operation concerned according to a time series in this invention based on an interval of a timing pulse outputted according to rotating operation of an evaluation object thing, A degree center frequency calculating process which computes frequency for every timing of a specific degree to the specific degree concerned used as number of rotations computed in this rotational frequency calculation stage, and an evaluation object as degree center frequency, It has a degree sampling frequency width setting-out process of being a zone before and behind this degree center frequency, and setting a frequency span of width according to number of rotations as degree sampling frequency width. And a degree sound extraction process of extracting a degree sound of a specific degree from sound data which was emitted from two or more sound sources of an evaluation object thing, and synchronized with a timing pulse following this degree sampling frequency width setting-out process by degree sampling frequency width, Composition of having compared degree sound data and sound data which were extracted at this degree sound extraction process, and having had a comparison process which outputs the comparison result concerned as data for evaluation is taken. It is going to attain the purpose which this mentioned above.

[0009]In a rotational frequency calculation stage, number of rotations of an evaluation object thing is computed based on an interval of a timing pulse which shows a cycle of rotating operation of an evaluation object thing. If an evaluation object thing is an engine, number of rotations of the engine concerned will be computed. Then, it asks for frequency of a degree of an evaluation object, and a degree of number of rotations to the evaluation object concerned in a degree center frequency calculating process. For example, a degree of a sound which is one cycle for every rotation is 1. If it is the n-th sound, number of rotations will be expressed by Hz and frequency in the number of rotations concerned of the n-th sound concerned can be found by hanging with a degree used as an evaluation object. Therefore, even if it is the same degree, in a high rotational, the degree sound turns into a high

sound, and, on the other hand, turns into a low sound at low \*\*\*.

[0010]A degree sampling frequency width setting-out process is a zone before and behind degree center frequency, and sets a frequency span of width according to number of rotations as degree sampling frequency width. A degree sound has an ingredient of degree center frequency, and its harmonics mostly. Extraction of an ingredient in a zone before and behind this degree center frequency width will extract only the degree sound concerned. At this time, extraction width which extracts a degree sound is changed by this invention according to number of rotations. For this reason, even if degree center frequency of a degree sound changes and becomes near with frequency of an adjoining degree sound according to number of rotations, with this invention, extraction width of a degree sound is written with variable according to number of rotations, and is not extracted to an adjoining degree ingredient. And after extracting a degree sound at a degree sound extraction process, a comparison process compares this degree sound data and sound data, and it outputs the comparison result concerned as data for evaluation. Comparison for comparison of sound data to get to know influence of a degree sound on the whole sound data, such as a value of a peak about sound data of fixed time and a ratio after integrating, about physical quantity, such as a size of sound pressure and sound pressure and a maximum pressure, is performed.

[0011]A sound evaluation system by this invention is provided with the following.

A sound data memory measure which memorized a sound of fixed time emitted from two or more sound sources of an evaluation object thing as digital sound data.

A signal processing means which carries out signal processing of the sound data stored in a sound data memory measure, and generates data for evaluation.

A data output means for evaluation which carries out the external output of the data for evaluation generated by this signal processing means.

And a timing data storage means which memorized a timing pulse outputted to a signal processing means according to rotating operation within fixed time of an evaluation object thing synchronizing with sound data is put side by side. A signal processing means number of rotations of an evaluation object thing by fixed time based on an interval of a timing pulse stored in a timing data storage means A number-of-rotations calculation part computed one by one, A degree center frequency calculation part which computes center frequency of the specific degree concerned for every evaluation timing based on a specific degree used as number of rotations computed by this number-of-rotations calculation part and an evaluation object, A degree sampling frequency width set part which is a frequency band before and behind degree center frequency computed by this degree center frequency calculation part, and sets a frequency span of a size according to number of rotations as

degree sampling frequency width, Composition of having had a degree sound extraction part which extracts a degree sound of a specific degree in sound data by degree sampling frequency width set up by this degree sampling frequency width set part is taken. It is going to attain the purpose mentioned above by this.

[0012]Here, a fundamental tone emitted from an evaluation object thing is stored in a sound data memory measure as digitized sound data. A timing pulse which shows rotating operation of this evaluation object thing is stored in a timing data storage means. And a signal processing means by a computer etc. performs various signal processing based on a timing pulse and sound data, and outputs data for evaluation of a sound. In a signal processing means, a number-of-rotations calculation part carries out fixed time part sequential calculation of the number of rotations of an evaluation object thing first based on an interval of a timing pulse stored in a timing data storage means. Then, number of rotations of an evaluation object thing becomes clear about full time of sound data within fixed time, respectively. And a degree center frequency calculation part computes center frequency of the specific degree concerned for every evaluation timing based on a specific degree used as number of rotations and an evaluation object. Then, a degree sampling frequency width set part is a frequency band before and behind degree center frequency, and sets a frequency span of a size according to number of rotations as degree sampling frequency width. For example, frequency for several primary minutes of a degree which adjoins the specific degree concerned is computed, and this frequency span is set as degree sampling frequency width. Then, a degree sound extraction part extracts a frequency component in this degree sampling frequency width as a degree sound.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, an embodiment of the invention is described with reference to Drawings. Drawing 1 is a flow chart which shows the embodiment of the sound valuation method by this invention. As shown in drawing 1, the sound valuation method by this embodiment, The rotational frequency calculation stage A1 which computes the number of rotations of the rotating operation concerned in a time series based on the interval of the timing pulse outputted according to the rotating operation of an evaluation object thing, The degree center frequency calculating process A2 which computes the frequency for every timing of a specific degree to the specific degree concerned used as the number of rotations computed by this rotational frequency calculation stage A1, and an evaluation object as degree center frequency, By the zone before and behind this degree center frequency, and degree sampling frequency width setting-out process A3 which sets the frequency span of width according to number of rotations as degree sampling frequency width, Degree sound extraction process A4 which extracts the degree sound of a specific degree from the sound data which was emitted from two or more sound sources of the evaluation object thing, and

synchronized with the timing pulse by degree sampling frequency width. The degree sound data and sound data which were extracted at this degree sound extraction process are compared, and it has comparison process A5 which outputs the comparison result concerned as data for evaluation.

[0014]Evaluation object things are structures which perform rotating operation, such as an engine of a two-wheeled vehicle or a four-wheeled vehicle, and are a sound source and a vibration source. In the case of an engine, an ignition pulse etc. can be used as a timing pulse. In a motorised case, it is good to use a timing pulse using a part of pulse for motor drives. Supposing one timing pulse is outputted to one rotation, the number of rotations of the evaluation object thing concerned will be obtained from the interval of a timing pulse. If the interval of a timing pulse is short, number of rotations is large, and on the other hand, if the interval of a timing pulse excels, slow rotation is performed. This embodiment estimates the sound of an evaluation object thing using this rotational frequency information. One to evaluate a sound is in the judgment of whether the sound sensed that human being is unpleasant is included. For this reason, evaluation according to the characteristic of human being's acoustic sense must be performed, and, moreover, it must express as a numerical value. Since the acoustic sense is complicated, it is difficult to evaluate by the only technique to various sounds. For this reason, the evaluation result which is in agreement with human being's acoustic sense is computed by evaluating by this embodiment by using two or more techniques properly according to the characteristic of a sound.

[0015]First, a term is defined.

Continuous sound: It is a sound emitted continuously in time, it is rare to include two or more frequency components, and if main frequency components have constant number of rotations, they are fixed frequency.

Intermittent tone: Many frequency components may be included to the sound emitted in isolation at the time of specific angle of rotation.

Evaluation: Acquire numerical values, such as a predetermined ratio, by carrying out signal processing of the sound data.

Degree: The sound which is a cycle of the continuous sound to one rotation, and is one cycle in the period of 1 rotation is one degree. The sound of n cycle is n degree in one rotation. With the gear with 37 gear teeth, if it rotates one time by one rotation of an evaluation object thing, the 37th sound will arise from this gear.

Degree sound: The sound which extracted only the specific degree ingredient among continuous sounds is said.

Specific degree: The degree used as an evaluation object is said in evaluation of a continuous sound.

Degree center frequency of a specific degree: When number of rotations and a degree become settled, the frequency of the sound of a specific degree is specified. Namely, degree center frequency [Hz] = x (number-of-rotations [rpm] / 60) degree degree filter sampling frequency width (frequency span) : It

is a bandwidth for extracting specific degree, and is a frequency span which has a zone before and behind degree center frequency.

Primary [ several ] (or deltaHz) : The size of the degree center frequency of the primary number which becomes settled depending on number of rotations is said. For example, it is 20 if it is 1200 rotations. It is [Hz] width.

[0016]If drawing 1 is referred to again, after referring to number of rotations at Step A1, degree center frequency will be computed. The degree made into an evaluation object is defined with the number of teeth etc. of the gear which it is going to adjust if it is an engine, for example. It asks for degree center frequency with a following formula.

Degree center frequency [Hz] = x (number-of-rotations [rpm] /60) degree

[0017]Then, degree sampling frequency width is computed based on number of rotations. Since a degree sound comprises only an almost specific frequency component, if degree sampling frequency width is made large, it will extract two or more degree sounds. And interval [ between the adjoining degrees ] [Hz] becomes settled from degree center frequency being dependent on number of rotations depending on number of rotations (refer to drawing 8). For this reason, degree extraction width setting-out process A3 is good to have primary another extraction setting-out process of setting the frequency span for several primary minutes of the degree which adjoins a specific degree as the frequency span of degree sampling frequency width. Then, since extracting the adjoining frequency component simultaneously is lost, only a single degree ingredient can be extracted. This is an effective technique in the state of low rotation.

[0018]In a high rotational, in the case of an engine, sound pressure also becomes large, for example, and the cycle of an intermittent tone also becomes short further. For this reason, even if it is going to extract the degree sound which is a continuous sound, extracting other ingredients other than other degree sounds in piles is assumed (refer to drawing 9). For this reason, in the case of a high rotational, it is better than the number of rotations used as a threshold to extract a frequency span as immobilization. Then, the influence of ingredients other than a degree sound decreases. As degree sampling frequency width which is this fixed width, it is 100. [Hz] to 200 [Hz] grades are preferred.

[0019]When degree sampling frequency width is computed, it is 50 from sound data, for example. The sound of the frequency area of degree sampling frequency width, such as 150 [Hz], is extracted from [Hz]. This serves as a degree sound of a specific degree. If a degree sound is extracted, a degree sound is renewable where the sound which serves as a background by reproducing only this degree sound data is removed. Since sound pressure change of a degree sound becomes clear, various evaluations can be performed based on this sound pressure change waveform. That is, if the peak value of the sound pressure of the degree sound within fixed time is taken, the existence of a loud sound and its value can be obtained, and if it

integrates with the sound pressure change waveform of a degree sound, based on the integrated value, the overall influence of the degree sound concerned can be known. When the value which carried out [ sound / degree ] time differential is large, the various analysis of a sound, such as being in the state of being large, is attained rapidly. At this time, according to number of rotations, degree sampling frequency width can be written with variable, only a part for degree Otonari can be extracted good, thereby, the accuracy of evaluation can be raised and evaluation which was more in agreement with the acoustic sense can be performed.

[0020]The data for evaluation is created at this embodiment following extraction of a degree sound by comparing the whole sound by sound data with the extracted degree sound (step A5). Computing the ratio which a degree sound occupies to a whole sound for every very small time by a time series, and asking for the ratio of the integrated value of the degree sound over the integrated value of a whole sound compares a whole sound and a degree sound. It may be made to compare in specific number-of-rotations within the limits and the range to which number of rotations is risen or descending. Then, for example with an engine, the influence of a degree sound when the influence of the degree sound in an idling condition can be known and the engine is operating actively at the time of acceleration can be known.

[0021]Drawing 2 is a block diagram showing the composition of the sound evaluation system by this embodiment. The sound evaluation system by this embodiment is provided with the following.

The sound data memory measure 2 which memorized the sound of the fixed time emitted from two or more sound sources of an evaluation object thing as digital sound data.

The signal processing means 6 which carries out signal processing of the sound data stored in the sound data memory measure 2, and generates the data for evaluation.

The timing data storage means 4 which memorized the timing pulse outputted according to the rotating operation within the fixed time of an evaluation object thing synchronizing with sound data.

The data output means 22 for evaluation which carries out the external output of the data for evaluation generated by the signal processing means 6.

The signal processing means 6 is a personal computer (PC), and, for example a personal computer, It has CPU which executes a program, RAM used as the main memory of this CPU, auxiliary storage units, such as a hard disk which memorizes a program, and input devices, such as a keyboard, and the disk drive 7 which reads data and program data from storages, such as CD-ROM, is put side by side.

[0022]The signal processing means 6 the number of rotations of an evaluation object thing by fixed time based on the interval of the timing pulse stored in the timing data storage means 4 And the number-of-rotations calculation part 8 computed one by one, The degree center frequency calculation part 10

which computes the center frequency of the specific degree concerned for every evaluation timing based on the specific degree used as the number of rotations computed by this number-of-rotations calculation part 8 and an evaluation object, The degree sampling frequency width set part 12 which is a frequency band before and behind the degree center frequency computed by this degree center frequency calculation part 10, and sets the frequency span of a size according to number of rotations as degree sampling frequency width, It has the degree sound extraction part 18 which extracts the degree sound of the specific degree in sound data by the degree sampling frequency width set up by this degree sampling frequency width set part 12. By taking such composition, A4 is performed from Step A1 shown in drawing 1, and a degree sound is extracted with sufficient accuracy according to number of rotations.

[0023]Primary another extraction setting up function 14 by which the degree sampling frequency width set part 12 sets the frequency span for several primary minutes of the degree which adjoins a specific degree as the frequency span of degree sampling frequency width, It may be made to have the high-rotational fixed extraction setting up function 16 set as the fixed width which was able to define degree sampling frequency width beforehand in more than the number of rotations defined beforehand. When an evaluation object thing is low rotation, or when there are few ingredients of sounds other than a degree sound (continuous sound), primary another extraction setting up function 14 is preferred, and when ingredients other than a degree sound are also included on the other hand, a high-rotational fixed extraction setting up function is preferred.

[0024]If a degree sound is extracted by the degree sound extraction part 18, various evaluations can be performed based on the sound pressure change waveform. Since the sound pressure used as a base may differ when evaluating many sounds, it becomes impossible however, to maintain the homogeneity of evaluation in comparison of an absolute value. For this reason, in the example shown in drawing 2, the signal processing means 6 computes the ratio of the sound pressure of a degree sound, and the sound pressure of sound data extracted by the degree sound extraction part by a time series, and it is provided with the ratio calculating part 20 which outputs the time series ratio data concerned as data for evaluation. Thus, if the rate that the sound pressure of the degree sound over the sound pressure of the whole sound data occupies is computed, the evaluation result to various sound data is standardized, and a uniform numerical value can be acquired.

[0025]Drawing 3 is a block diagram showing the example of composition in the case of computing a ratio, after integrating a whole sound and a degree sound, respectively. The degree sound pressure integrating part 24 in which the signal processing means 6 integrates the sound pressure of the degree sound extracted by the degree sound extraction part 18 by fixed time in the example shown in drawing 3, The ratio of the whole sound integrating part 26 which

integrates the sound pressure of sound data by fixed time, and the integrated value of the degree sound integrated by the degree sound pressure integrating part 24 and the integrated value of the whole tone pressure computed by the whole sound integrating part 26 is computed, and it has the integration ratio calculation part 28 which outputs the ratio concerned as data for evaluation. Thereby, evaluation to the influence of the overall degree sound over the change in number of rotations can be performed.

[0026]Composition shown in this drawing 2 and drawing 3 is realized by executing the program for sound evaluation by the signal processing means 6 of a personal computer etc. This program data for sound evaluation is stored in storages, such as CD-ROM, and is conveyed even to the personal computer 6. And the program for sound evaluation is stored in the hard disk etc. which the personal computer 6 does not illustrate.

[0027]This program for sound evaluation is provided with the following. As instructions which operate the signal processing means 6, it is based on the interval of the timing pulse stored in the timing data storage means 4, and they are the number-of-rotations calculation instructions made to compute one by one by fixed time about the number of rotations of an evaluation object thing.

Degree center frequency calculation instructions which make the center frequency of the specific degree concerned compute for every evaluation timing based on the specific degree used as the number of rotations computed according to these number-of-rotations calculation instructions, and an evaluation object.

Degree sampling frequency width setting-out instructions which are the frequency bands before and behind the degree center frequency computed according to these degree center frequency calculation instructions, and the frequency span of a size according to number of rotations is made to set as degree sampling frequency width.

Degree sound extraction instructions which make the degree sound of the specific degree in sound data extract by the degree sampling frequency width set up according to these degree sampling frequency width setting-out instructions.

By these each instructions carrying out and performing with the personal computer 6, the personal computer operates as a signal processing means shown in drawing 2.

[0028]When calling it "instructions to operate", here, Either or the both sides of the instructions which operate a signal processing means (personal computer) only by each instructions, and the instructions which operate the computer concerned depending on other programs, such as an operating system beforehand stored in the signal processing means, is included.

[0029]If the evaluation technique by this embodiment has time and angle correlation in a timing pulse and a sound, it can be applied, and the evaluation of various sounds of it is attained by changing a final evaluation portion. Not

only a sound but an oscillatory wave form is also received, and the same effect is acquired.

[0030]As mentioned above, when extracting a continuous sound (degree sound) according to this embodiment, extraction width can be written with variable and the degree sound pressure ingredient accompanying change of number of rotations can be extracted correctly. Since not only a ratio peak value but an integrated value estimates, an error factor, like it is momentarily large can be eliminated, and the numerical value nearer to an acoustic sense can be acquired.

[0031]

[The 1st working example] <Evaluation of a continuous sound and an intermittent tone>, next working example of the sound evaluation system by this invention are described with reference to Drawings. The sound evaluation system is provided with the interface box which connects the rotating meter for incorporating a timing pulse, the noise level meter (microphone) for incorporating a sound, and them and the A/D converter extended by the personal computer (PC) 6, and PC6 in this example.

[0032]The personal computer (PC) 6 is provided with analysis software, timing filter software, and the evaluation-items calculation software that computes an evaluation point from the numerical value acquired by these as the signal processing means 6. Analysis software has FFT used in the analysis of a sound, and a function of a frequency filter etc., for example.

[0033]There are a continuous sound and an intermittent tone in the evaluation object in this example. A continuous sound is a sound generated in many \*\*\*\*\* etc. to crank 1 rotation like a gear or a chain, and it is also called the beat sound. If these sounds have a timing pulse, a degree filter (that which asks for frequency from number of rotations and the number of teeth of a gear and over which the filter made to penetrate by prescribed width centering on the frequency is covered) can extract them comparatively easily. In order to actually evaluate this extracted sound, it is necessary to change into a numerical value separately. A degree filter is provided with the following. At the example shown in drawing 2, it is the degree sampling frequency width set part 12.

Degree sound extraction part 18.

[0034]An intermittent tone is a sound generated to almost specific timing in 1 time or about 2 times 1 cycle. As an intermittent tone, there are \*\*\*\*\* of the gear accompanying the rotational variation of the crank immediately after combustion, a sound of a clutch, etc., for example. Although these sounds have some which come out on the limited frequency, there are some which are generated in a large frequency band. Although the frequency filter was used, only the problem sound was extracted and the size of the sound was comparing conventionally to such a sound, in this method, the sound after extraction turns into a sound which applied with the fundamental tone and

separated, and also the sound generated in other timing will also be included. The extraction itself is difficult when the frequency of a problem sound is large. The composition for solving this is a timing filter, and computes an evaluation point based on the numerical value acquired by this.

[0035] Drawing 4 is a flow chart which shows the outline of the example of processing of the signal processing means 6. If sound data is incorporated (Step S1), the type of a problem sound will be checked (Step S2). This may be inputted into PC from the input means which is not illustrated beforehand, and it may be made to store the data for directions which chooses one side with sound data at the time of the start of sound data. In evaluation of a continuous sound, a sound with (Step S3) and a degree filter is extracted (step S4). And correlation with a whole sound and the extracted problem sound is computed (Step S5). For example, the ratio of sound pressure is computed. And an evaluation point is computed based on this correlation. For this reason, the evaluation point on the acoustic sense of a sound can be obtained for every degree.

[0036] the case where it is an intermittent tone on the other hand -- (Step S7) -- a mask is first carried out [ sounds / other than the problem sound itself or a problem sound ] with a timing filter, or it amplifies (Step S8). Thus, after operating sound data orthopedically according to timing, the sound pressure fluctuation of a whole sound (problem sound) is computed (step S9). In evaluation of an intermittent tone, an evaluation point is computed based on this sound pressure fluctuation.

[0037] A <continuous sound> continuous sound can be extracted comparatively easily by using a degree filter. However, it is difficult to compute evaluation items only to this extracted sound. However loud the extracted sound may be, this does not become a problem when other background noise (it is also called a whole sound or a background sound) is larger than it, but the evaluation point on an acoustic sense becomes good. On the contrary, even if the extracted sound is small, when other sounds are small, it becomes a problem, and an evaluation point worsens. Evaluating the sound of the frequency extracted by the relation with this background noise was not completed conventionally.

[0038] For this reason, at this example, a relative problem sound including the sound of the background is evaluated by asking for the ratio into which the problem sound over the whole sound closes. The example of this technique is shown in drawing 5 (A) thru/or drawing 5 (C). The example shown in drawing 5 is a thing at the time of turning an accelerator on and off by an engine neutral state, in the first half, rotation goes up, and the whole sound is also large. [ an accelerator ] Then, an accelerator is turned off and the whole sound is also small with rotational descent.

[0039] Drawing 6 is a flow chart of continuous sound evaluation. In evaluation (Step S11) of a continuous sound, first, as shown in drawing 5 (A), the sound of the specific degree 60 is started with the specific bandwidth (degree

sampling frequency width) 58 (Step S12). Next, as shown in drawing 5 (B), it asks for the sound pressure 64 of the started sound (Step S13). It asks for the sound pressure 63 of the whole sound (Step S14). As shown in drawing 5 (C), the ratio 67 of the sound pressure 64 of the problem sound over the whole sound pressure 63 is computed (Step S15). Then, the portion shown with the numerals 62 of drawing 5 (C) with an increasing degree sound ratio serves as a numerical value which shows the state which is not preferred as for a sound, and on the other hand, since the acoustic-sense top mask of the other portions will be carried out [ sounds / other than a problem sound ], they make an evaluation point comparatively good evaluation items (Step S16).

[0040]Frequency will also become low, if it becomes high frequency with a rotation rise and rotation descends in accelerator-off, as the degree of a continuous sound is shown in drawing 5 (A). If such a problem sound of a degree is extracted with a certain bandwidth 58 and it asks for the sound pressure, it will become like the extraction sound pressure of drawing 5 (B). At this time, simultaneously, as shown in a figure, it asks also for the whole sound pressure. If the ratio of this sound pressure 64 of a problem sound and sound pressure 63 of a whole sound that were extracted is taken, as shown in drawing 5 (C), when a problem sound can be heard greatly, the ratio 67 of the problem sound over a whole sound will become large. By comparing the size of this ratio, evaluation of a problem sound including the sound of the background is attained.

[0041]It asks for a ratio by processing mentioned above about what was estimated that drawing 7 (A) and (B) is as large as what was estimated that the 8th problem sound [ 17th ] is small. The problem sound surrounded the portion which can be heard best with the circle 61 on the acoustic sense. Although an accelerator is turned off and a whole sound becomes small with rotational descent, it is a portion which a problem sound remains, is just before an idling, and can be heard greatly here. As shown in drawing 7, to the whole sound, the 8th sound will be 10% and, as for the thing of evaluation with a small problem sound, in the 17th order, other sounds have become about 70% about 20%. On the other hand, as for the thing of evaluation with a loud problem sound, in the 17th peak, the 8th peak has become very as large as about 35% 60%. Thus, by evaluating the ratio to the acquired whole problem sound sound using evaluation-items calculation software, a numerical value equivalent to the evaluation items on people's acoustic sense can be acquired. Thus, if the sound of specific frequency is extracted, even if it will become a fundamental tone and the sound which was widely different and will reproduce [ this example ] a actual sound, in order to estimate the influence of the problem sound to a thing with difficult evaluation paying attention to the ratio of sound pressure, The accurate useful data for evaluation can be obtained for evaluation of a sound with comparatively simple composition.

[0042]

[The 2nd working example] The details of <variable degree sampling frequency width>, next the degree filter explained in the 1st working example are explained as the 2nd working example. The composition of the 2nd working example is the same as that of the embodiment shown in drawing 2. When extracting a degree sound by the degree filter sampling frequency width (degree sampling frequency width, bandwidth) 58 of 100 [Hz], it is the upper and lower sides 50 of the degree center frequency 30 of a specific degree. It extracts by [Hz] width. This is 6000. Primary [ several ] is exactly supported by [rpm], and although it is primary [ several or less ] in the number of rotations beyond it, in [ number-of-rotations ] not more than it, it becomes primary [ several or more ].

[0043]As shown in drawing 8 (A), when number of rotations descends uniformly, the degree center frequency 30 of a specific degree becomes low similarly. Here, considering the center frequency of the adjoining degree, it becomes like the dashed line of drawing 8 (A). That is, the differences with the degree center frequency of the adjoining degree are  $\Delta\text{Hz}=\text{RPM}/60$ , and become small with number of rotations. This  $\Delta\text{Hz}$  is also primary [ in the degree concerned / several ].

[0044]It is 1800 to become a problem here by the case where engine number of rotations is low. In the case of [rpm], it is  $\Delta\text{Hz}=30$ . It is [Hz] and is 100. If it extracts by the degree sampling frequency width 32 of immobilization called [Hz] width, It will extract above 3 degree width and it becomes impossible to extract only the degree sound of one degree.

[0045]Drawing 9 is a wave form chart showing the sound pressure change waveform of the whole sound 63, the sound pressure change waveform of the degree sound 64 of a specific degree, and the ratio change waveform of the degree sound ratio 67 which shows change on the time-axis of the ratio which a degree sound occupies to the whole sound 63. Drawing 9 (A) is degree sampling frequency width 100 It fixes to [Hz] width etc. and extracts. If a degree sound is extracted by the fixed degree sampling frequency width 32, as the numerals 44 show by drawing 9 (A), the calculation error for a low time point will become large. Namely, in the example shown in drawing 9 (A), as for the whole sound 63, sound pressure becomes small one by one with descent of number of rotations. And the portion shown with the numerals 44 is an idling condition, and the whole sound serves as approximately regulated sound pressure. On the other hand, the ratio change waveform of the degree sound ratio 67 extracted by the fixed sampling frequency width 32 is large as the numerals 44 concerned show. This has a larger ratio than the evaluation on an acoustic sense.

[0046]As a method of preventing this, it is possible to make extraction width variable not at immobilization but at number of rotations. Let the size of the center frequency of the adjoining degree be degree sampling frequency width in this example. Then, even if number of rotations changes, extracting ranging over a degree is lost, and a calculation error becomes small. The sound

pressure change waveform and the ratio change waveform of the degree sound ratio 67 at the time of extracting the degree sound 64 by this variable degree sampling frequency width 34 are shown in drawing 9 (B). As shown in drawing 9 (B), when the variable degree sampling frequency width 34 was used, the ratio in the low rotation portion became nearer to the acoustic sense like the field shown with the numerals 46.

[0047]Like the portion shown with the numerals 46 of drawing 9 (B), if the variable degree sampling frequency width 34 is used, the sound pressure of the degree sound in a low rotation portion will become nearer to an acoustic sense, therefore it will be thought that the degree sound has been extracted with sufficient accuracy. On the other hand, the difference with an acoustic sense arose in the high-rotational portion. That is, if the size of contiguity degree center frequency is set as degree filter sampling frequency width and a degree sound is extracted, the sound pressure in a high-rotational portion may be emphasized rather than evaluation by an acoustic sense. This is also considered that it has influenced that ingredients other than the degree sound which is a continuous sound have also lapped with the frequency band of the degree center frequency according to a high rotational. Since sound pressure also becomes large so generally that it becomes a high rotational in the case of an engine, it is also considered as a Reason that the sound pressure of the degree sound of a high-rotational portion is emphasized.

[0048]In the example shown in drawing 9 (B) as compared with the extraction result of the degree sound by the fixed degree sampling frequency width 32 shown in drawing 9 (A), the sound pressure of the degree sound is large in the high-rotational portion shown with the numerals 48 as compared with the example shown in drawing 9 (A).

[0049]In order to cope with disagreement with the acoustic sense in such a high-rotational portion, in the case of a high rotational, it is 100 from 3000 rotations experientially. It is good to extract a degree sound by the fixed frequency width in [Hz]. It is good to, use the variable degree sampling frequency width which makes center frequency in a contiguity degree sampling frequency width by 1800 or less revolutions on the other hand. The difference between the degree sound by extraction by fixed frequency width and the degree sound by extraction by variable frequency width with 1800 to 3000 big rotations was not accepted. For this reason, in the case of an engine, a change to the fixed degree sampling frequency width 32 and the variable degree sampling frequency width 34 is good to make the number of rotations of Hazama of 3000 rotations into a threshold from 1800 rotations.

[0050]As shown in drawing 8 (B), when changing this degree sampling frequency width with immobilization and variable, it is good to define the fixed area 40 and the variable region 42 before and after the threshold 38, and to change degree sampling frequency width only in a variable region. Thus, by making variable extraction width of a problem degree (specific degree used as an evaluation object), extraction of the problem sound nearer to an acoustic

sense is attained, therefore improvement in evaluation accuracy is expected. [0051] Drawing 10 is a flow chart which shows an example of this degree sound extracting processing.

[0052] First, the position of FFT calculation is computed from the evaluation range of the sound data of fixed time (Step A11). Then, the number-of-rotations calculation part 8 asks for number of rotations using the ignition pulse (timing pulse) of a calculating position. \*\* which the degree center frequency calculation part 10 asks for the center frequency of a specification degree, and asks for the center frequency of the degree which the degree sampling frequency width set part 12 adjoins on the other hand (Step A12).

[0053] Then, the number of rotations of the degree sound extraction part 18 is 3000. It is judged whether it is over the predetermined threshold of [rpm] etc. (Step A13). And the center frequency of a specification degree is 50. It is over [Hz], therefore number of rotations is 3000. When you are over [rpm], let fixed frequency of 100 [Hz] be the sampling frequency width 32 (Step A14). On the other hand, it is 50. Let frequency of a contiguity degree be the sampling frequency width 34 at the case of less than [Hz] (Step A15).

[0054] A degree sound extraction part makes reference width of FFT calculation the above-mentioned sampling frequency width, and conducts frequency analysis. Then, the ratio calculating part (ratio calculation function) 20 asks for the degree sound ratio 67 to the whole degree sound sound extracted by the thing [ conducting frequency analysis ] concerned (Step A16). Then, from the above-mentioned step A12 to the step A16 is repeated until the inside of an evaluation range is completed (Step A17). If the FFT calculation about the inside of an evaluation range is completed, it graph-izes at the rate of a degree sound pressure ratio within averaging time, and it will be in an evaluation range and will ask for the rate of an addition degree sound pressure ratio from addition whole tone pressure and addition degree sound pressure (Step A18). In working example which generates degree axial data, these steps A12 thru/or A17 are processed for every degree.

[0055] Since degree sampling frequency is changed depending on number of rotations according to this example as mentioned above, noises other than a degree ingredient can extract few degree sounds, and, thereby, can coincide the evaluation to a degree sound with the audibility evaluation by human being more. As shown in drawing 8 (B), in order to change a predetermined threshold for degree sampling frequency width to immobilization and variable forward and backward, Without incorporating ingredients other than a degree sound about a high-rotational portion, on the other hand, in a low rotation portion, incorporating the ingredient of the adjoining degree sound is lost and degree sound extraction precision improves more.

[0056]

[The 3rd working example] The 2nd working example of a <integration ratio> was estimating the sound based on the peak value of the rate of a degree sound pressure ratio. Although this technique is effective to the sound

generated to the same timing (number of rotations), when generating number of rotations is different or the temporal duration of a sound changes, it may differ from the evaluation result by audibility.

[0057]In the example shown in drawing 11 (A), the peak value of the ratio has appeared at comparatively high number of rotations. Specifically, it is 3900 at the position shown with the numerals 51. It is 18.0 by [rpm]. And in the field shown with the numerals 50, the high portion of the degree sound ratio 67 has occurred at slightly higher number of rotations. On the other hand, in the example shown in drawing 11 (B), the peak has appeared at number of rotations lower than it. Specifically, it is 2800 at the position shown with the numerals 51. It is 16.2 by [rpm]. And the portion with a high ratio has generated the degree sound ratio 67 at number of rotations (refer to numerals 54) lower than the case where it is shown in drawing 11 (A), and the ratio high to an idling (refer to numerals 52) is continuing. If human being's audibility estimates these two sounds, the direction of the fundamental tone shown in drawing 11 (B) rather than the fundamental tone shown in drawing 11 (A) will serve as bad evaluation.

[0058]Since the peak of the degree sound ratio 67 has appeared in the high rotational, the wave-like fundamental tone shown in drawing 11 (A) does not give an impression strong as a degree sound, even if the whole sound is loud and a ratio is large, and also temporal duration is short and the ratio of the degree sound is also small with rotation descent. On the other hand, in the example shown in drawing 11 (B), since the peak has come out at low number of rotations, the impression that a whole sound is small and it is strong as a degree sound is received, and also the degree sound continues to the idling. It is thought that the direction of the fundamental tone shown in drawing 11 (A) serves as evaluation worse than the wave-like fundamental tone shown in drawing 11 (B) according to such a difference.

[0059]That this inconvenience should be improved, the sound pressure of a degree sound and a whole sound are integrated, respectively, and the 3rd working example estimates a degree sound using the ratio of this integrated result. The signal processing means 6 is provided with the degree sound pressure integrating part (function) 24 shown in drawing 3, the whole sound integrating part (function) 26, and the integration ratio calculation part (function) 28 in this 3rd working example. And in order to acquire the generating number of rotations of a degree sound, temporal duration, and the numerical value reflecting the value of the ratio peak, addition of the whole tone pressure in an evaluation range and degree sound pressure was performed, and the ratio of the result was computed. By carrying out like this, rather than a sound with a high ratio generated for a short time, although a ratio is lower, the degree sound generated for a long time serves as a large ratio. Then, the high result of correlativity is obtained from the result of acoustic-sense evaluation. In the example mentioned above, the result which corresponds with 6.18 and an acoustic sense was obtained that the

integration ratio shown in drawing 11 (A) is [ for ] 5.96.

[0060]The formula is as follows.

Rate of addition degree sound pressure ratio = $(\sigma_{\text{degree sound pressure}})/(\sigma_{\text{whole tone pressure}})$

The addition section is within evaluation object time.

[0061]Drawing 12 is a flow chart which shows the processing which computes this integration ratio. First, FFT calculation in an evaluation starting position is performed, and it asks for problem degree sound pressure (Step A21). FFT calculation in the position of the following is performed and it asks for problem degree sound pressure (Step A22). It repeats to evaluation end position (Step A23). It asks for the ratio (rate of an addition degree sound pressure ratio) of the sum of the degree sound pressure in an evaluation range, and the sum of whole sound pressure from a calculation result (Step A24).

[0062]As mentioned above, according to the 3rd working example, in addition to evaluation of only the peak value of the conventional rate of a degree sound pressure ratio, evaluation nearer to audibility can be performed by making an integrated value into an evaluation value, and detailed evaluation is attained and improvement in the system of evaluation is expected.

[0063]

[The 4th working example] To a <degree axis analysis> degree sound, it has evaluated in quest of the rate of a sound pressure ratio of a specific degree. However, since it is asking for the frequency to a degree sound from the rotation pulse, a gap may arise in the frequency of a actual degree, and calculative frequency. On the other hand, in this example, a certain amount of gap is expected, when extracting a degree, width is given to sampling frequency and it is supported. However, when there are two or more degree sounds, in order to perform more exact evaluation, it is necessary to calculate a certain amount of whole degree width, and to see the tendency. This example estimates a degree sound ratio with a degree axis that such SUBJECT should be solved.

[0064]The degree axis evaluation data shown in drawing 13 calculates two or more degree sounds, and asks for an integration ratio using the technique indicated as the 3rd working example. That is, after specifying from the 1st order to the 100th order as the specific degree every [ 1 ] and extracting a degree sound, it asked for the degree sound ratio by addition. This discrete result searched for was made to continue according to an order of a degree, and it displayed.

[0065]Although the 37th degree sound is data used as a peak, the peak of the degree sound has appeared in the 38th order calculatively, and the gap for the 1st order has produced drawing 13 (A). If it is a gap of this level, it can fully respond by adjustment of the above-mentioned extraction width. The 3rd ingredient with the largest peak poses a problem by degree axis analysis more than gap of this degree. This is actually considered to be not a degree sound but the exhaust-sound ingredient which has generated the low frequency

wave. Although drawing 13 (B) is data which has a peak in the 38th order, it has shifted by primary like drawing 13 (A). The low degree ingredient which is an exhaust-sound ingredient in the sound data shown in this drawing 13 (B) is small.

[0066]The evaluation on an acoustic sense turns into evaluation with the worse data whose exhaust-sound ingredient shown in drawing 13 (B) is smaller than data with a large exhaust-sound ingredient shown in drawing 13 (A). However, if an integrated result is seen, to the 38th integration ratio shown in drawing 13 (A) being 6.82, the 38th integration ratio shown in drawing 13 (B) will be 7.62, and will be reversed with the result on an acoustic sense. One of the cause of this is considered to be in the size of an exhaust-sound ingredient. This is because it is seldom influenced by the sound of other frequency areas paying attention to the frequency band of the sound which becomes a problem in the inside of unconscious when people hear a sound. That is, the sound through a band pass filter will be heard and evaluated.

[0067]Then, when asking for an integration ratio in degree axis evaluation, it is good to perform the same processing as a band pass filter. Generally, although a degree ratio is once calculated through a band pass filter, specification of the magnitude of attenuation is needed for filtering, and also even if it decreases, it is some after that, but a noise will remain, and a calculation result will be affected. Then, it is good to except the frequency area from the ratio calculation instead of filtering. That is, in this example, extraction lower-cut-off-frequency \*\*\* defined beforehand is also provided with the low-pass interception filtering function 70 which extracts a degree sound from the sound data of a large frequency area. It is stabilized by this, without receiving specification of the individual magnitude of attenuation, and the influence of a noise, and ratio calculation can be performed.

[0068]Drawing 14 is the minimum 250 about the data shown in drawing 13.

[Hz] Maximum 5000 It is the result of setting to [Hz] and computing the rate of a degree sound pressure ratio. As shown in drawing 14 (A) and (B), it turns out that the lower degree portion equivalent to exhaust sound is lost. It is for removing the influence of [ in case it is widely different with a problem degree like a minimum and high frequency has resonance etc. ] to set up extraction upper limited frequency. The peak of drawing 14 (A) was 10.25%, the peak of drawing 14 (B) became 9.90%, and the calculation result of the addition degree ratio was in agreement with the evaluation result of audibility.

[0069]In degree axis evaluation, it must be cautious of the value of set frequency. In particular, when a problem degree is small, the frequency of a degree falls with descent of number of rotations, and the case where the frequency used for degree extraction and an extraction lower cut off frequency carry out a lap comes out. In this case, it is necessary to lower a calculation lower cut off frequency so that a lap may be lost as much as possible. It is better to set up highly, as long as there is no resonance with high frequency, since the direction similarly set up to calculation upper limited

frequency as highly as possible can take the result and correlation of audibility.

[0070]It may be made to set up a maximum by a degree to the method of setting up calculation upper limited frequency uniformly. The sampling rate of the upper limited frequency of FFT calculation is [ this ] 25. When it is [kHz], 12.5 if it is set to [kHz] and until [ maximum full ] calculation is done -- 1000 as opposed to becoming calculation up to the 750th order in [rpm] -- 5000 In [rpm], it notes becoming only calculation up to the 150th order. Therefore, the same effect as upper limited frequency is acquired by setting up the degree of the maximum calculated beforehand. In this case, the frequency of the maximum of calculation changes with number of rotations. It may be made to combine the technique of setting up uniform calculation upper limited frequency, and the technique of setting up a maximum by a degree.

[0071]Thus, it is effective when asking not only for a specific degree but for two or more degree sound ratios estimates by knowing existence of the size of an exhaust-sound ingredient, a gap of a calculative degree, and degree sounds other than a problem degree etc.

[0072]<Frequency analysis> In the example mentioned above, the necessity of setting up the upper and lower limit of calculation frequency from the result of degree calculation was found. Then, in order to investigate frequency distribution, without doing degree calculation, the whole frequency specification can be grasped a priori by performing ratio calculation currently performed by degree calculation in frequency of constant width.

[0073]calculation -- evaluation number-of-rotations or averaging time within the limits -- several 10 [-- the sound (specific band sound) of a specific frequency region is extracted to every Hz], it is asked for the rate of a sound pressure ratio to a whole sound along with time progress, and the average value is calculated. It asks for the rate of a sound pressure ratio of a specific band sound, shifting the frequency of a specific band sound from a low side to a high side one by one, and the ratio change by a frequency axis can be found by computing an average. This frequency spectrum is shown in drawing 15.

Although the peak by resonance has appeared in the low frequency band (refer to numerals 57) portion in the example shown in drawing 15 (A), as the numerals 58 show in the sound data shown in drawing 15 (B), there are few resonance ingredients.

[0074]The influence of an ingredient from which frequency changes depending on number of rotations, such as a degree sound, becomes small, and the feature of the frequency spectrum shown in drawing 15 is at the point that the ingredient independent of number of rotations remains. That is, since the average of all the ratio is computed in averaging time, it is extracted as only the ingredient independent of time progress and change of number of rotations shows drawing 15. Therefore, the low frequency components of exhaust sound and the size of a resonance ingredient can be known.

[0075]Distribution of the frequency component which does not change like

size isochronous [ of the existence of a resonant sound, its size, and exhaust sound ] is known, it is effective in setting out of a lower cut off frequency calculatively, and also computation time can be managed with the example shown in drawing 15 in a short time compared with degree calculation. Since frequency changes with time (number of rotations), a degree sound does not affect this frequency distribution. As shown in the numerals 57A and 58A of drawing 15, even if the peak of a low rotation portion is when a resonance ingredient is large and it is small, it is large as compared with other ratios. Therefore, it may be made to set the frequency of the portion which exceeded this, for example by making two thirds of all encompassing into a threshold as the low cut off frequency for degree axial data generation (extraction lower cut off frequency). Then, setting out of an extraction lower cut off frequency is automatable.

[0076]As mentioned above, even if it is a case where there is no telling what kind of degree sound poses a problem according to the 4th working example, the degree used as a peak can be specified. If a lower degree portion is intercepted, the ingredient which are not degree sounds, such as exhaust sound, can be removed, and evaluation nearer to an acoustic sense can be obtained.

[0077]

[The 5th working example] <Timing pulse> In each working example mentioned above, it was a premise to obtain a timing pulse from an evaluation object thing. However, when pulse data was not able to be taken in conventional data and data measuring site of only a sound, frequency analysis was completed by the data of only a sound, but degree analysis was not completed. On the other hand, when the problem degree is known beforehand, a timing pulse can be added to the sound data of a time series in false. In this example, pulse data is approximately generated based on a problem degree. By obtaining pulse data, the evaluation according to specific degree is attained, and also degree axis evaluation in the 4th working example can be performed.

[0078]First, it asks for the time and frequency of a problem degree sound from frequency spectrum. This frequency spectrum makes a vertical axis frequency by making a horizontal axis into time. Intensity is taken as the 3rd axis. If intensity and the relation of a color are adjusted in order that frequency may change according to number of rotations, and a degree sound may serve as a peak value in resonance frequency and may keep large intensity time continuously by a fixed frequency span, if this intensity is expressed with a difference of a color, the amount of degree Otonari will appear good on frequency spectrum.

[0079]That is, if a vertical axis is made into frequency by making a horizontal axis into time and a weak portion is made black for a portion with strong intensity at red, in the lower right, \*\* or a red line upward slanting to the right will appear on frequency spectrum. Since degree center frequency also becomes low with time progress when number of rotations has fallen with time

progress, the red line whose lower right is \*\* appears. In the sound data at the time of acceleration, a red line appears in an upward slant to the right. Since within a time [ which this red line has produced ] serves as fixed time which should evaluate the influence of a degree sound, the time and frequency of both ends of this red line are read, and change of number of rotations is approximated by a linear expression. When it approximates with two or more following formulas, it is good to read time and frequency at three or more points.

[0080]Drawing 16 is an explanatory view in the case of performing generation of the timing pulse 5 using a linear expression, and drawing 17 is a flow chart of pulse creation.

- [0081]1. Read the time of the starting point and a terminal point, and the frequency of a degree sound in frequency spectrum (Step B1).
2. Ask for number of rotations from the frequency of a starting point position, and a known problem degree. For example, since it is the 37th order in 2476 [Hz], it is  $2467/37 \times 60 = 4000$ . It is set to [rpm] (step B-2).
3. Similarly ask for the number of rotations in a terminal point. Terminal frequency is 925. When [Hz], it is  $925/3737 \times 60 = 1500$ . It is set to [rpm] (step B-2).
4. Compute a linear expression by making descent of rotation of Hazama of the starting point and a terminal point into a straight line (Step B3).

RPM=4000–1500xdeltat5. From the number of rotations in the starting point, it asks for the next pulse position and a pulse is written in (step B4). For example,  $60/4000=0.015$  [sec]6. Further, since the value of deltat became settled, it asks for the number of rotations in the pulse position by an upper type using the formula of 4. (step B5).

$4000 - 1500 \times 0.015 = 3977.5$  [rpm]7. The position of the following pulse is searched for from the number of rotations for which it asked, and a pulse is written in (step B6). For example,  $60/3995.5 = 0.01508$  [sec]8. The above 6 and 7 is repeated, it carries out to a terminal point, and pulse data is written in in a designated range (Step B7, B8).

[0082]Thus, when the degree of a problem sound is known, it is false-like, but a pulse can be created, calculation of a degree sound ratio is attained from this pulse, even if it is data of only the sound which was not able to be evaluated conventionally, various processings are attained and various evaluations are attained from that result.

[0083]In the above-mentioned example, although the lowering state of number of rotations is approximated in a straight line by specification of only the starting point and a terminal point, it is descending in quadratic curve actually in many cases. In that case, the data of the halfway point can be inputted in addition to the starting point and a terminal point, and more nearly actually near pulse data can be made from approximating a number-of-rotations falling contour by secondary or a cubic curve. Thus, degree analysis is attained by the data which only frequency understood by adding a pulse to the data of

only a sound.

[0084]

[Effect of the Invention] Since this invention is constituted as mentioned above and functions, according to this, at a degree sampling frequency width setting-out process. Are a zone before and behind degree center frequency, and the frequency span of width according to number of rotations is set as degree sampling frequency width, In order to extract the degree sound of a specific degree from the sound data which was emitted from two or more sound sources of the evaluation object thing at the degree sound extraction process, and synchronized with the timing pulse by degree sampling frequency width, A degree sound can be extracted by the frequency span according to the difference of the degree center frequency which changes according to number of rotations, and its adjoining degree center frequency of a degree, Since a comparison process compares degree sound data and sound data and the comparison result concerned is outputted as data for evaluation, Can obtain influence on the whole degree sound data sound used as an evaluation object as a numerical value, and degree sampling frequency width and its center value are written with variable in this way according to number of rotations, Become possible the frequency span based on a difference with the center frequency of a degree and the contiguity degree which change according to number of rotations to set it as sampling frequency width, and This sake, . The extraction precision of the degree sound of a specific degree improving, then evaluating influence on the whole degree sound sound can estimate the influence of the sound generated from specific sound sources, such as a gear and a chain, along with human being's audibility. The outstanding sound valuation method which is not in the former to say can be provided.

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is a flow chart which shows the composition of the embodiment of the sound valuation method by this invention.

[Drawing 2]It is a block diagram showing the composition of the embodiment of the sound evaluation system by this invention.

[Drawing 3]It is a block diagram showing the example of composition of the ratio calculating part shown in drawing 2.

[Drawing 4]It is a flow chart which shows the processing outline of the 1st working example of this invention.

[Drawing 5]Drawing 5 (A) is a figure showing extraction of the sound of specific frequency, it is a wave form chart showing an example of evaluation of the continuous sound in composition of being shown in drawing 4, and drawing 5 (C) is [ drawing 5 (B) is a figure showing the example which compared whole tone pressure with extraction sound pressure, and ] a figure showing the ratio of each sound pressure.

[Drawing 6]It is a flow chart which shows an example of evaluation processing of the continuous sound in composition of being shown in drawing 4.

[Drawing 7]It is a wave form chart showing the ratio of the sound pressure in each degree, and drawing 7 (A) is a figure showing the example from which the sound behind a degree filter does not pose a problem, and drawing 7 (B) is a figure showing the example from which the 8th sound poses a problem.

[Drawing 8]It is an explanatory view showing the background of the 2nd working example of this invention, and drawing 8 (A) is a figure showing the example of fixed degree sampling frequency width and variable degree sampling frequency width, and drawing 8 (B) is a figure showing the example which changes fixed degree sampling frequency width and variable degree sampling frequency width according to number of rotations.

[Drawing 9]It is a wave form chart showing the example of a waveform of sound pressure change of the whole fixed time sound, sound pressure change, and the ratio of a specific degree sound, and drawing 9 (A) is a figure showing the example which extracted the degree sound by fixed degree sampling frequency width, and drawing 9 (B) is a figure showing the example which extracted the degree sound by variable degree sampling frequency width.

[Drawing 10]It is a flow chart which shows an example of down stream processing in the 1st working example that changes fixed degree sampling frequency width and variable degree sampling frequency width, and evaluates a degree sound.

[Drawing 11]It is a wave form chart for explaining the background of the 3rd working example, drawing 11 (A) is a figure showing the waveform of the 1st whole sound data sound, a degree sound, and its ratio, and drawing 11 (B) is a figure showing the waveform of the 2nd whole sound data sound, a degree sound, and its ratio.

[Drawing 12]It is a flow chart which shows an example of down stream processing in the 3rd working example.

[Drawing 13]It is a wave form chart for explaining the background of the 4th working example of this invention, drawing 13 (A) is a figure showing the degree axial-wave type of sound data with a large exhaust-sound ingredient, and drawing 13 (B) is a figure showing the degree axial-wave type of sound data with a small exhaust-sound ingredient.

[Drawing 14]It is a wave form chart showing the example which removed the lower degree ingredient of each waveform shown in drawing 13, and drawing 14 (A) is a figure showing the degree axial-wave type from which the lower degree ingredient of sound data with a large exhaust-sound ingredient was removed, and drawing 14 (B) is a figure showing the degree axial-wave type from which the lower degree ingredient of sound data with a small exhaust-sound ingredient was removed.

[Drawing 15]It is the wave form chart which asked for the ratio to a whole sound for every frequency of prescribed width, and drawing 15 (A) is a figure showing the rate of a sound pressure ratio of sound data with many resonance ingredients, and drawing 15 (B) is a figure showing the rate of a sound pressure ratio of sound data with few resonance ingredients.

[Drawing 16]It is an explanatory view explaining the contents of processing of the 5th working example of this invention.

[Drawing 17]It is a flow chart which shows an example of down stream processing of the 5th working example of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

2 Sound data memory measure (for example, hard disk)

4 Timing data storage means (for example, hard disk)

6 Signal processing means

8 Number-of-rotations calculation part

10 Degree center frequency calculation part

12 Degree sampling frequency width set part

14 Primary another extraction setting up function

16 High-rotational fixed extraction setting up function

18 Degree sound extraction part

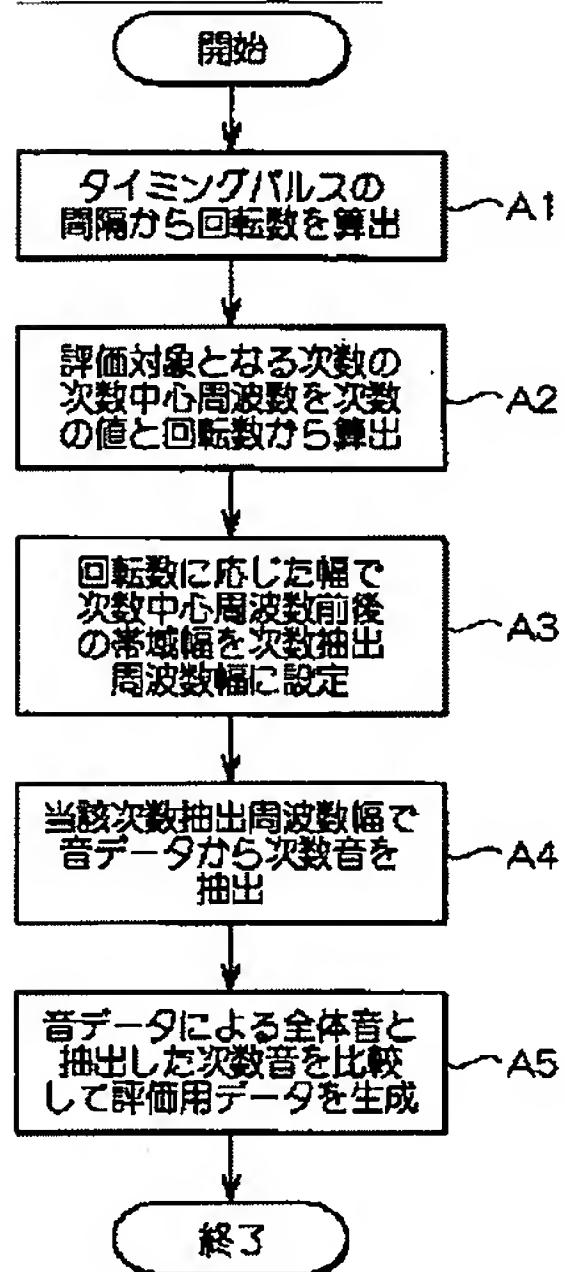
20 Ratio calculating part

22 The data output means for evaluation

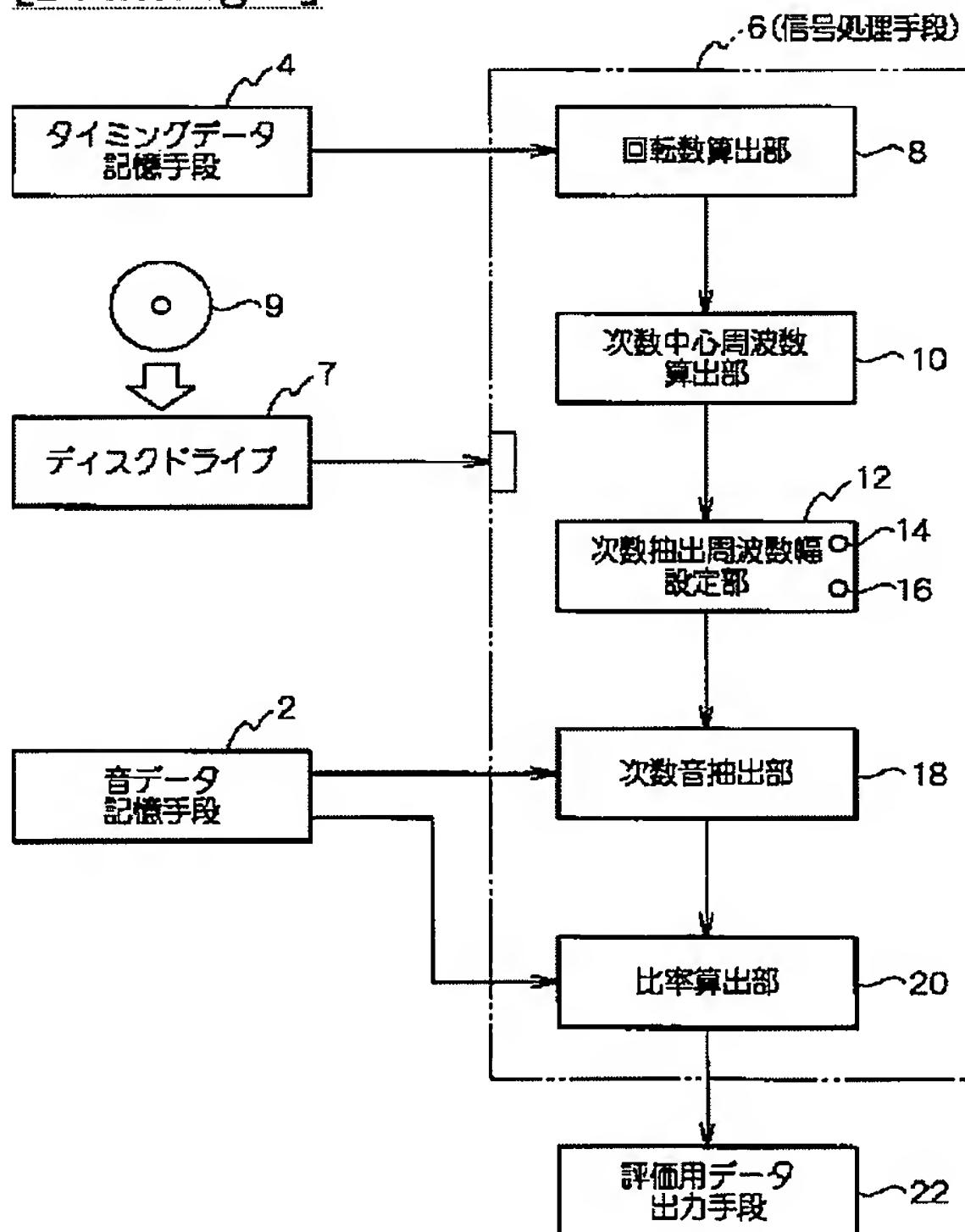
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## DRAWINGS

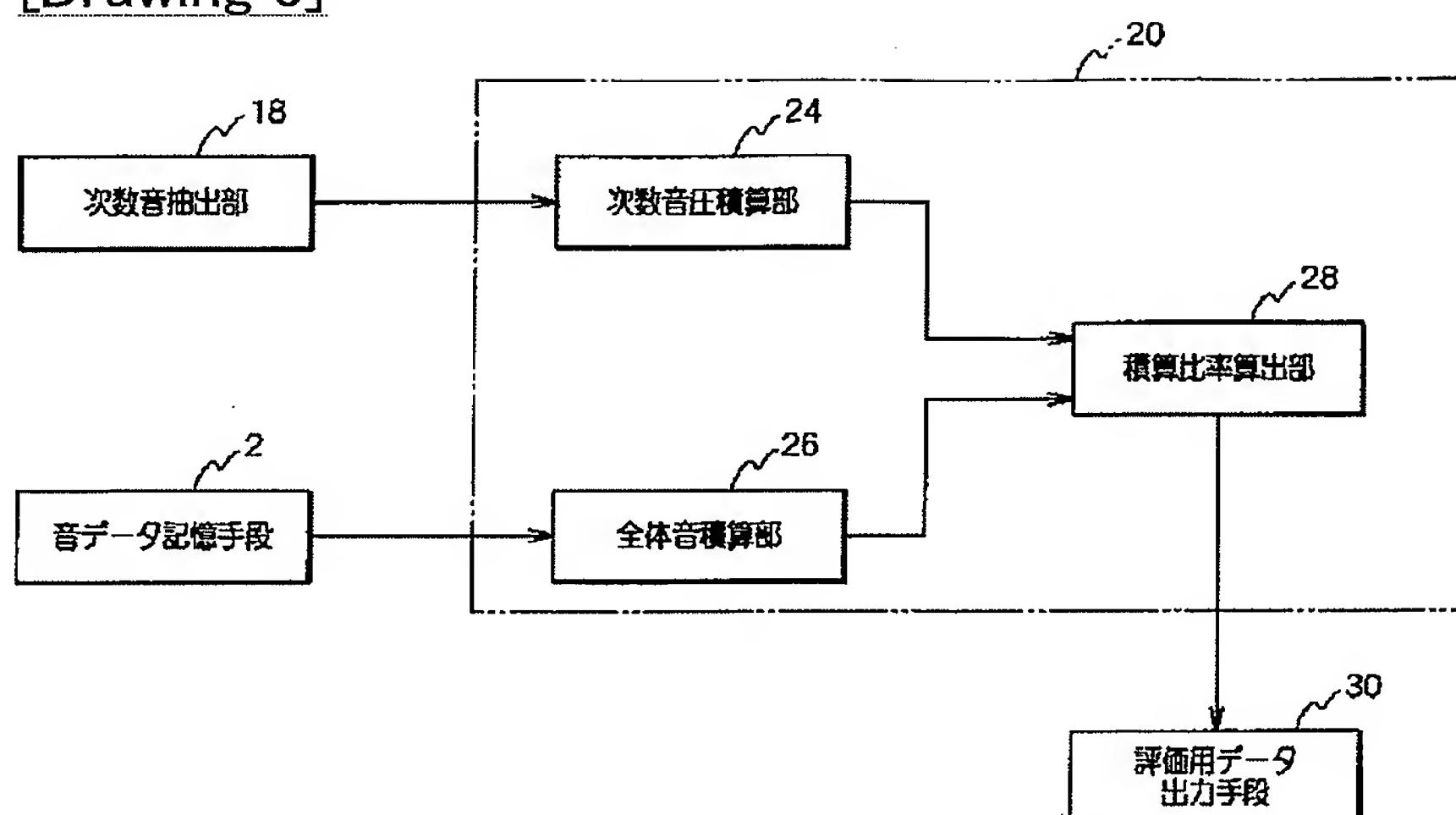
### [Drawing 1]



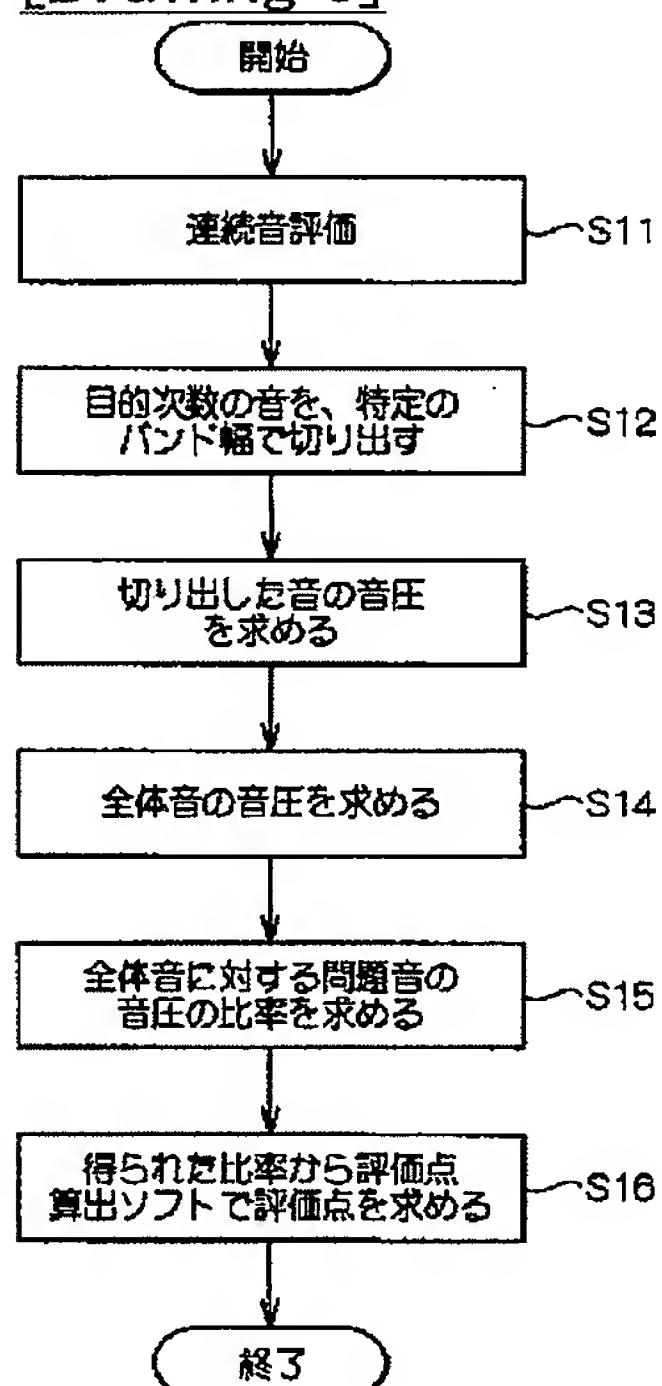
### [Drawing 2]



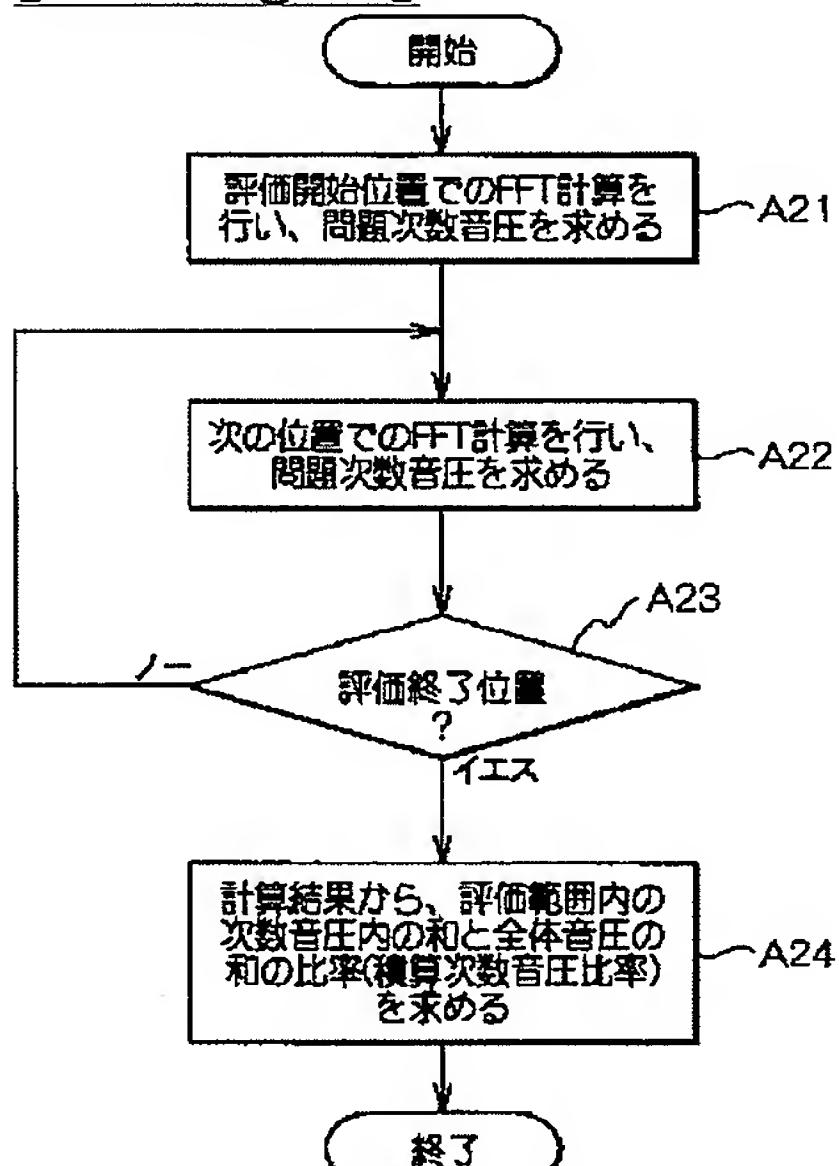
[Drawing 3]



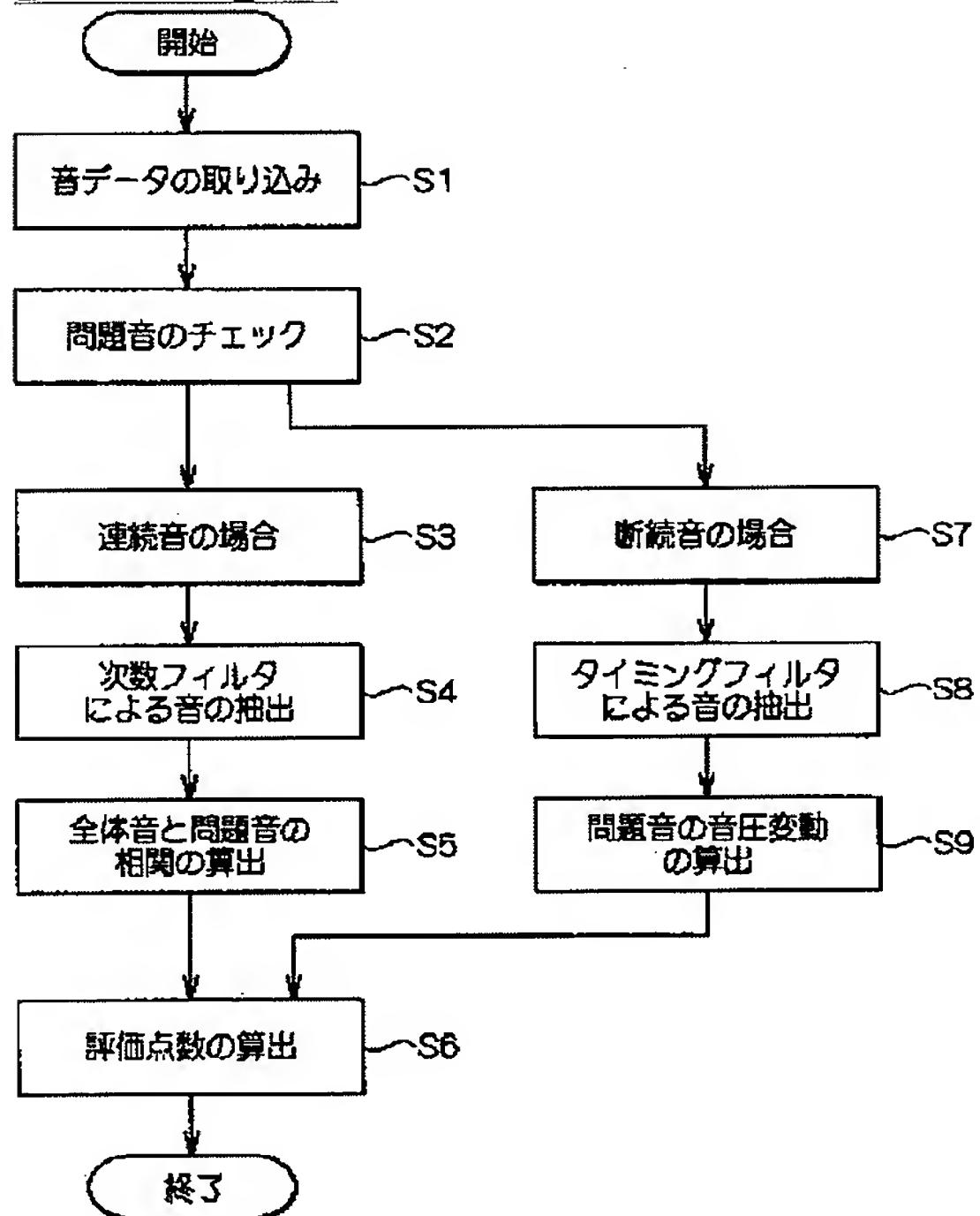
[Drawing 6]



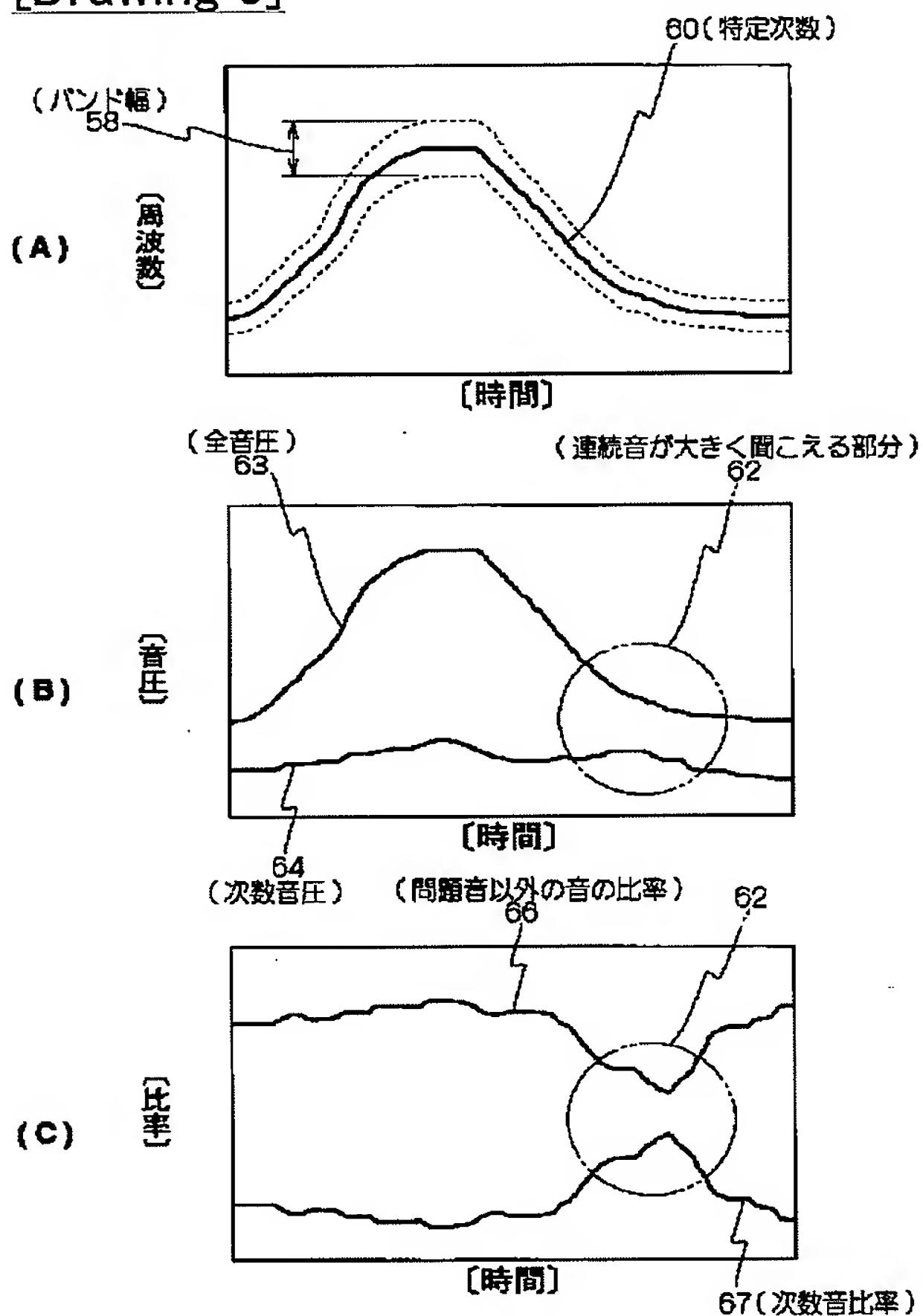
[Drawing 12]



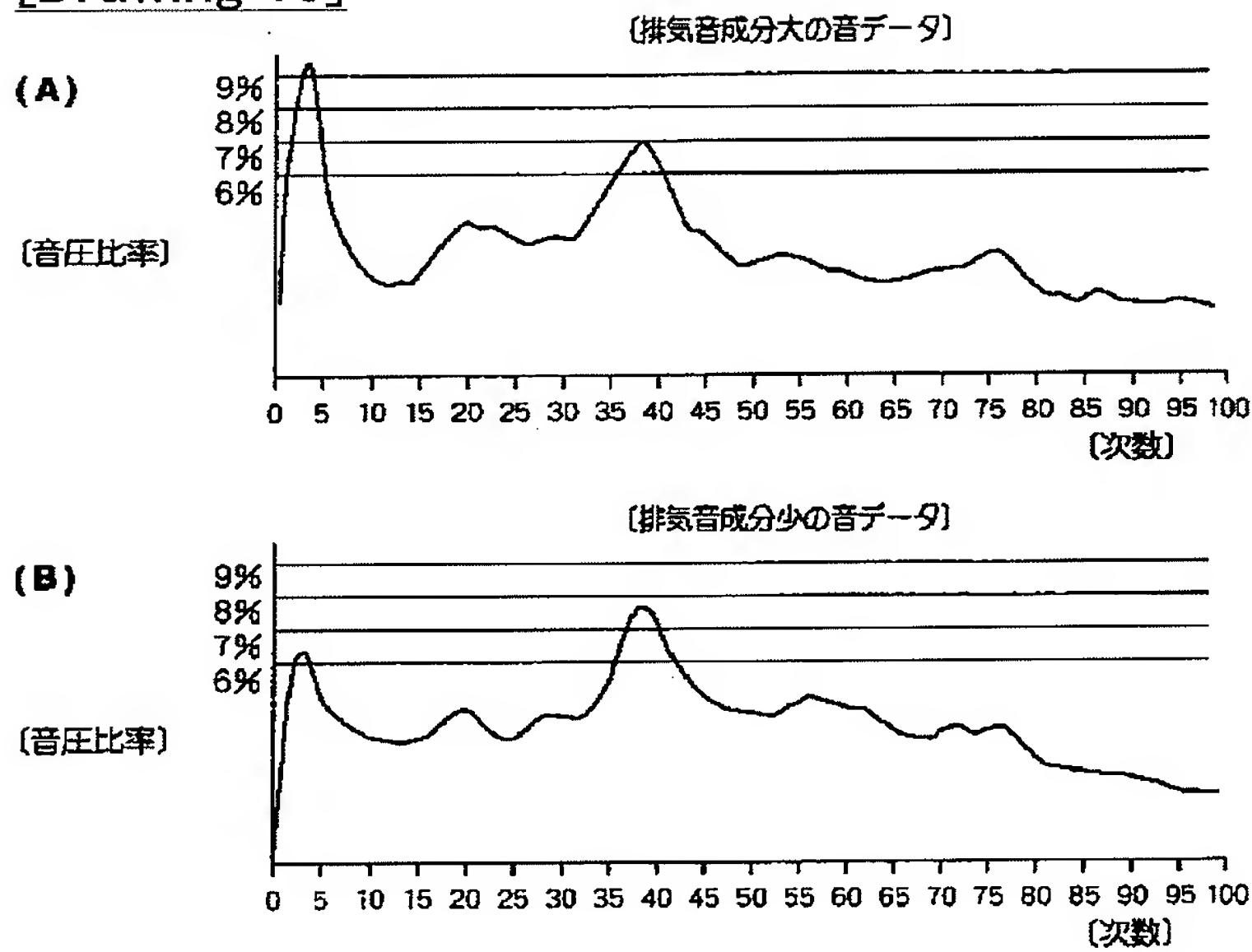
### [Drawing 4]



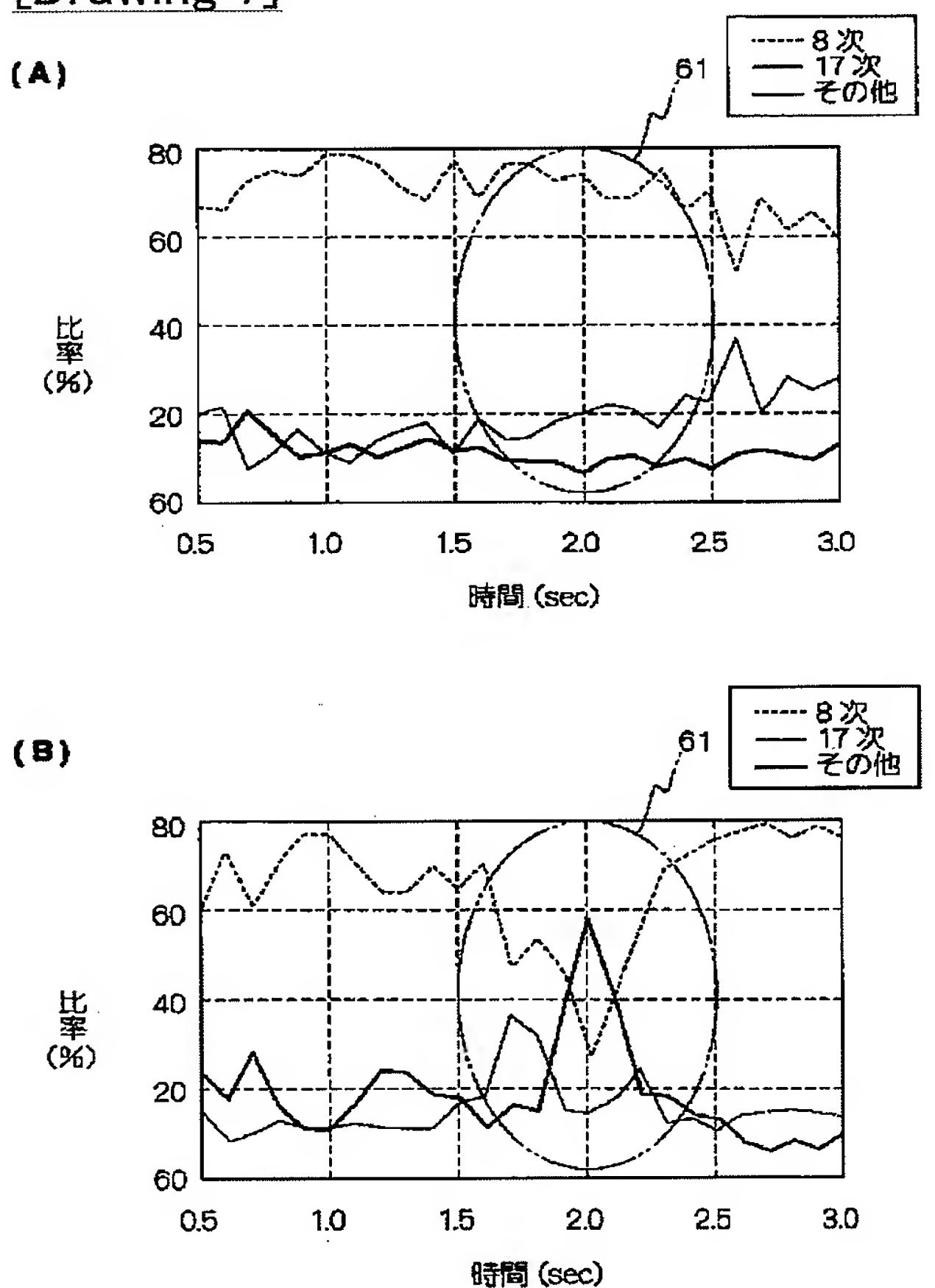
### [Drawing 5]



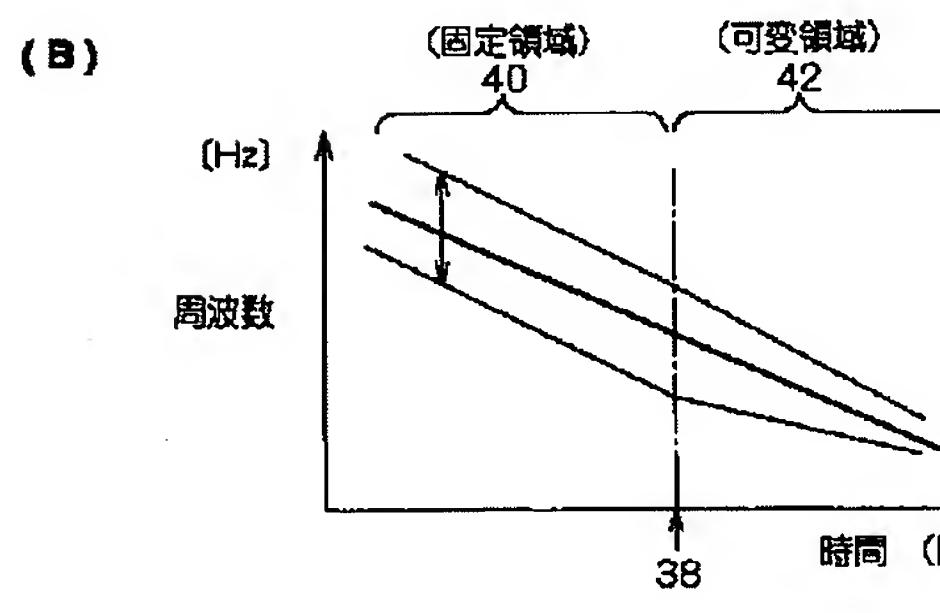
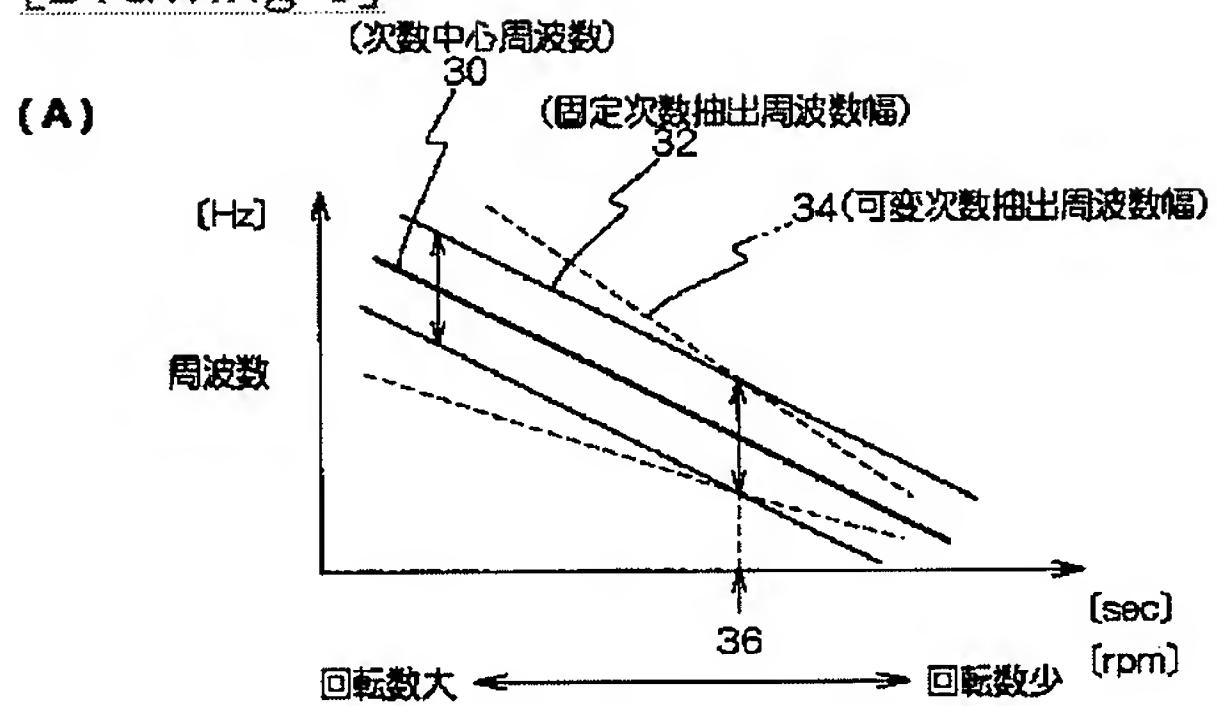
[Drawing 13]



[Drawing 7]

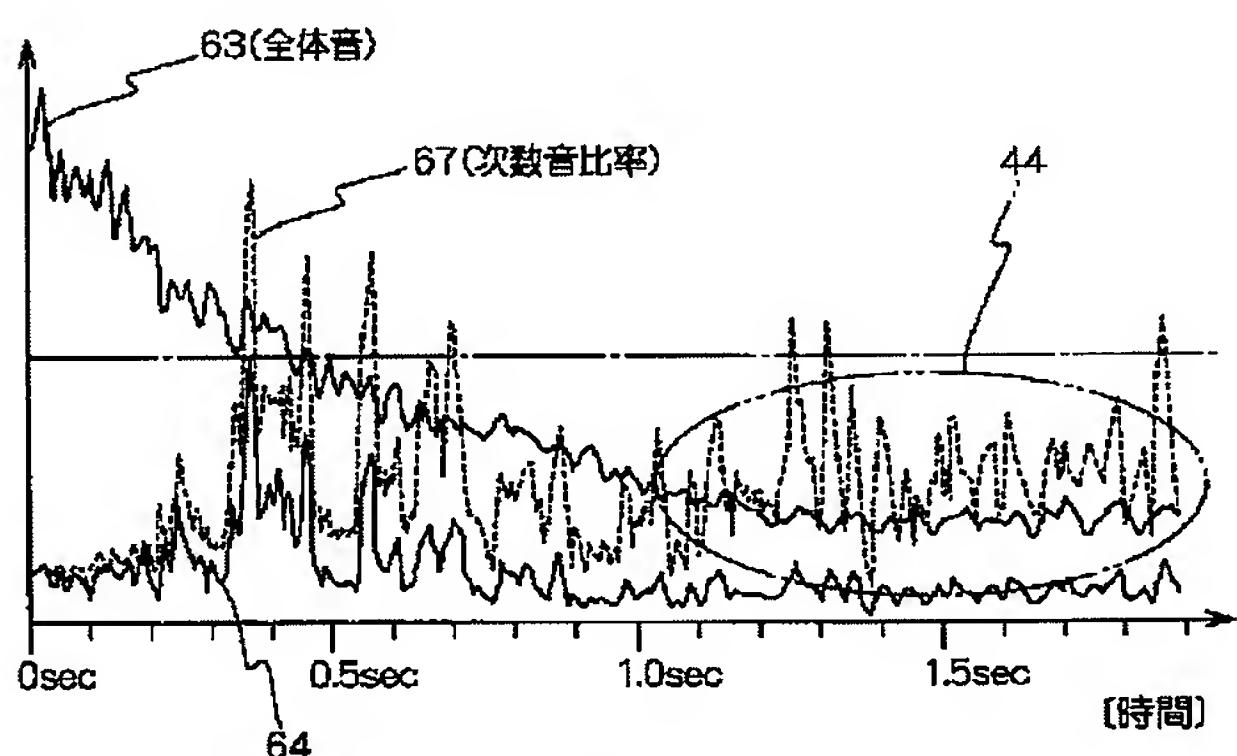


[Drawing 8]

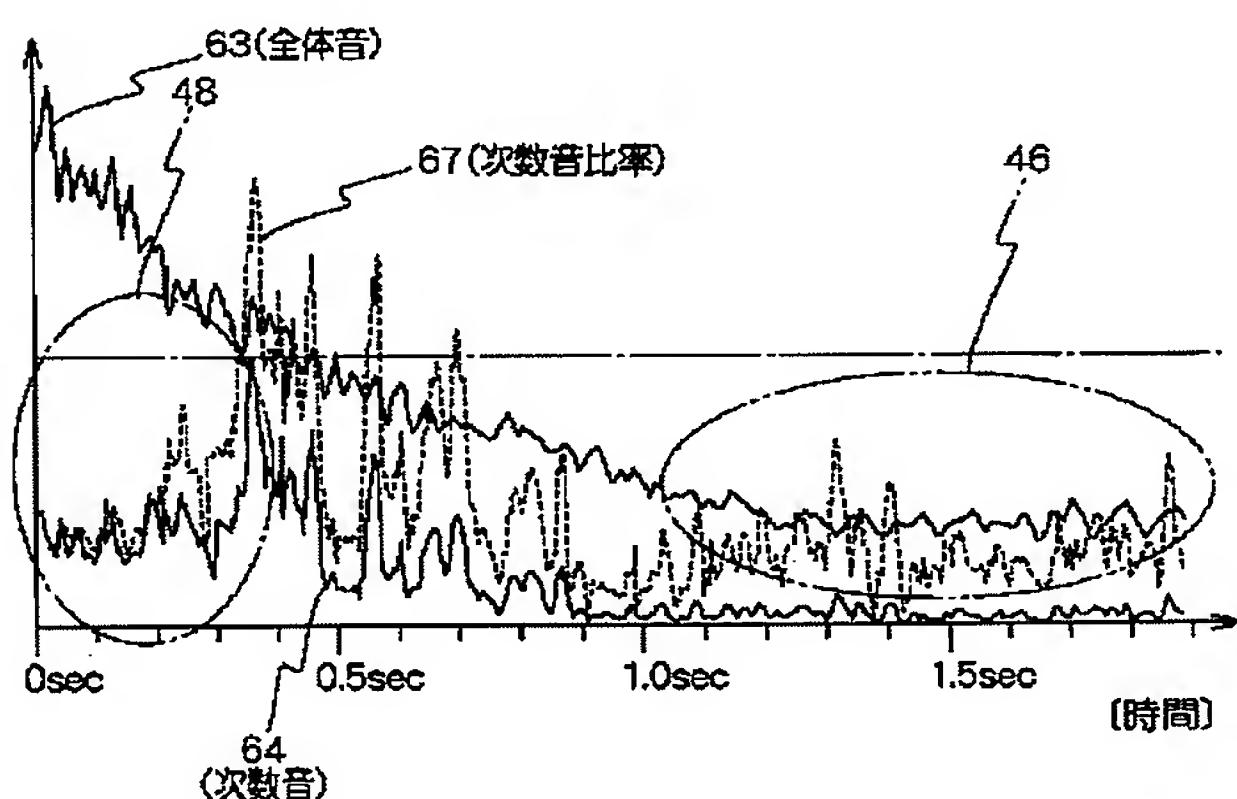


[Drawing 9]

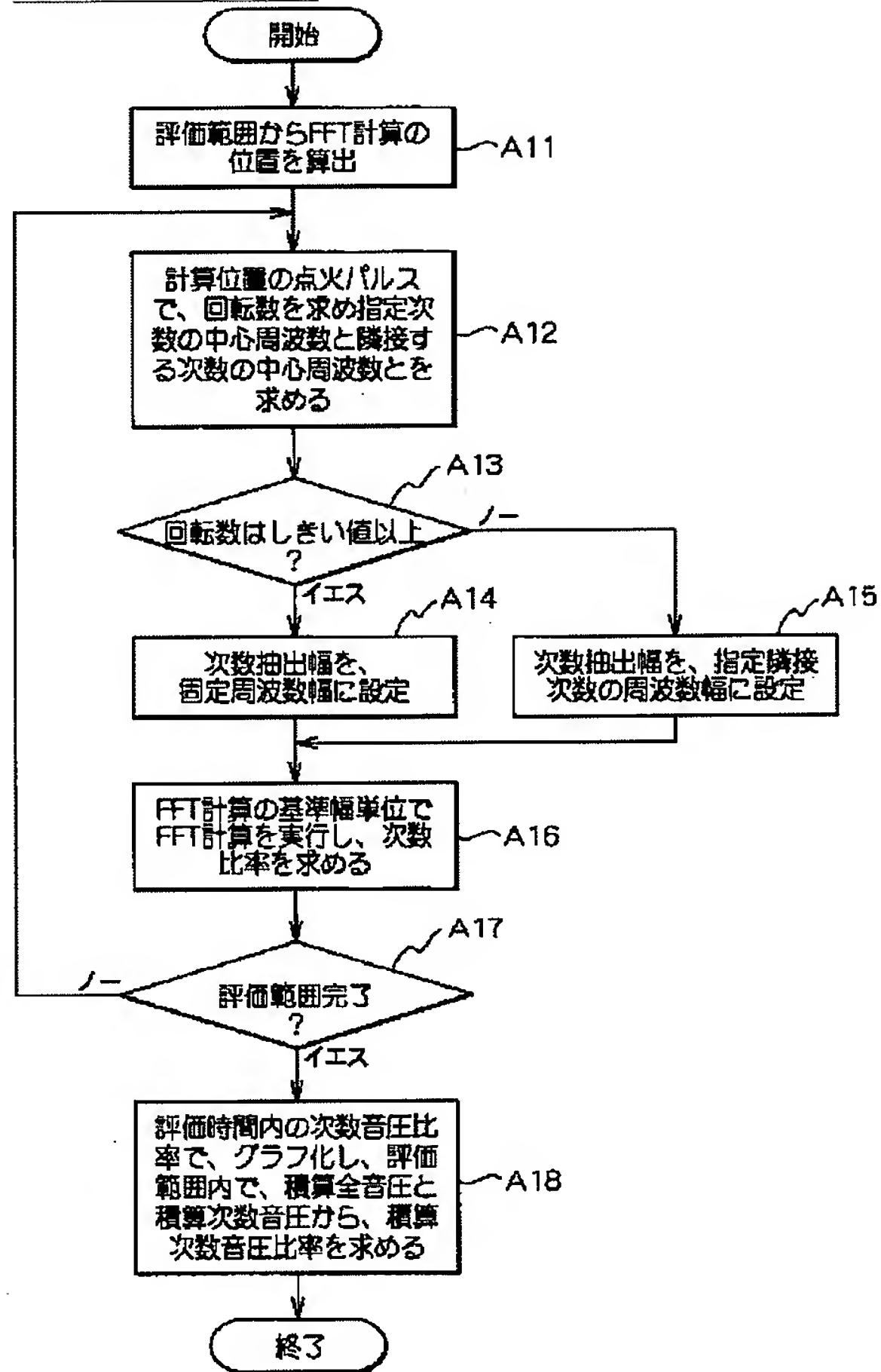
(A)



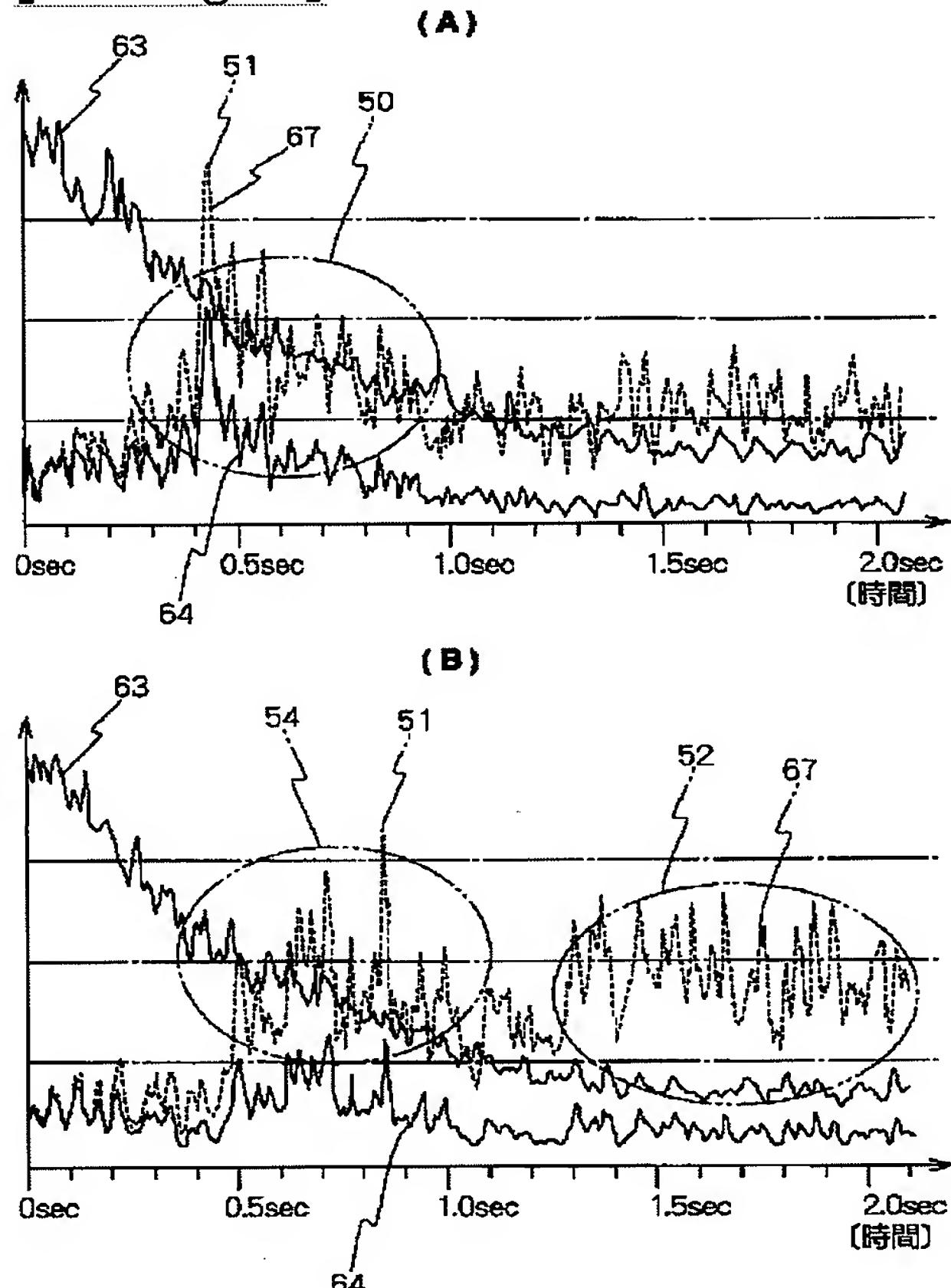
(B)



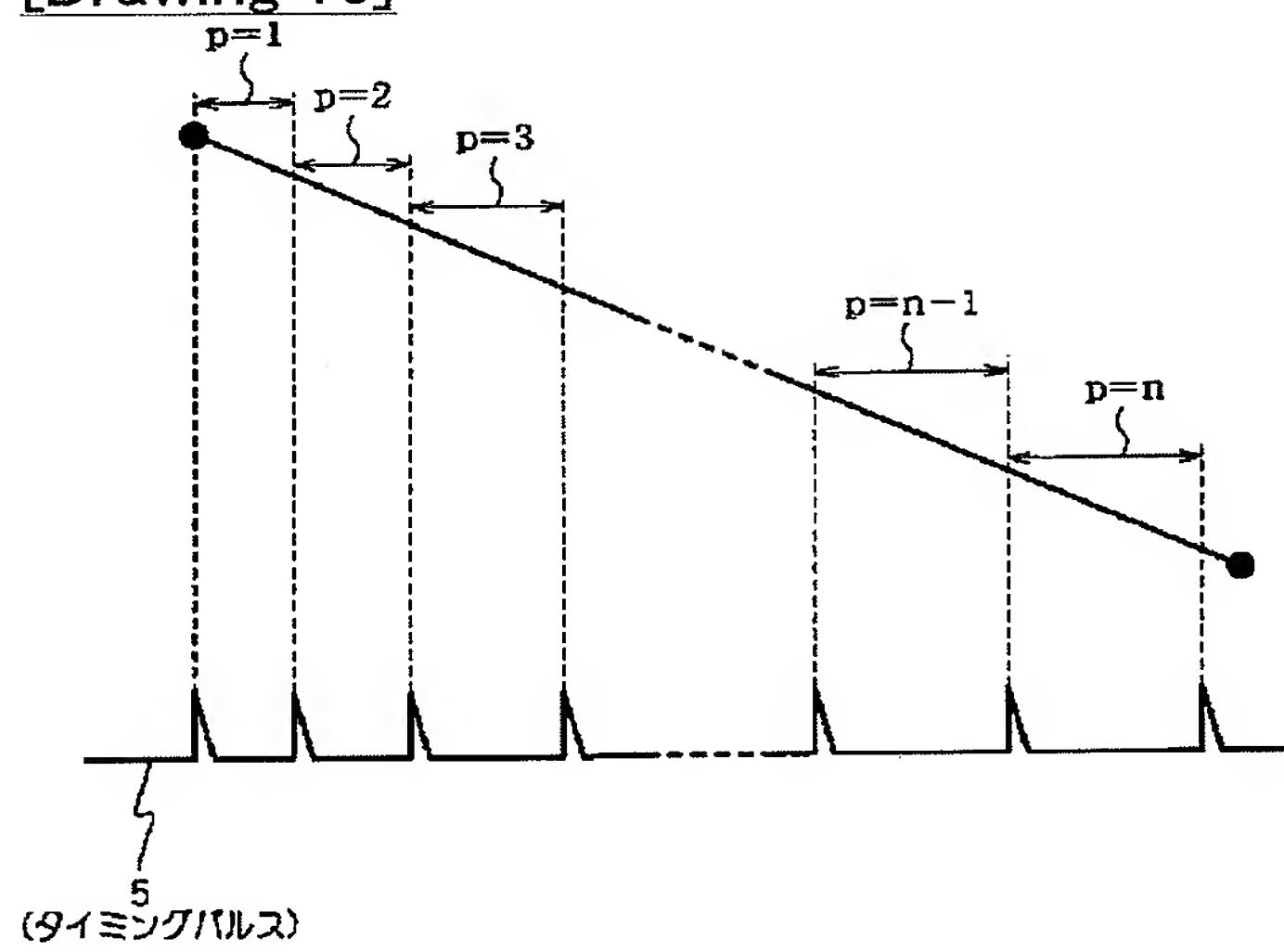
[Drawing 10]



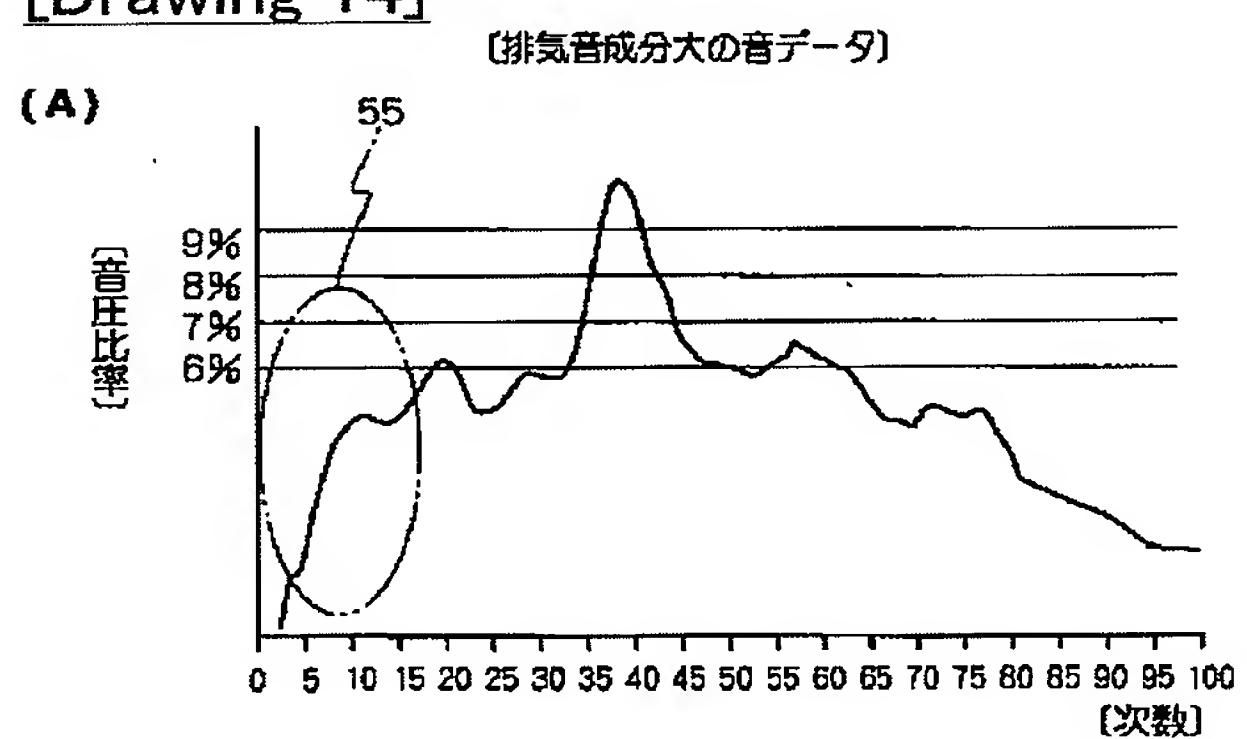
[Drawing 11]



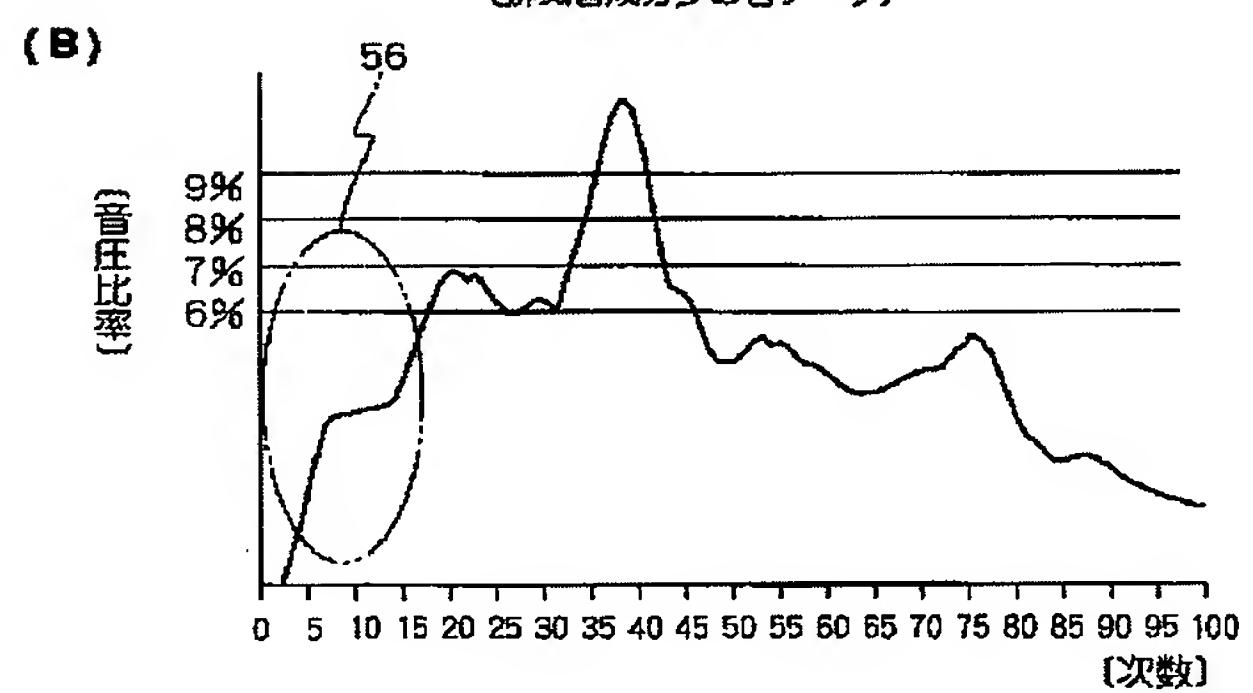
[Drawing 16]



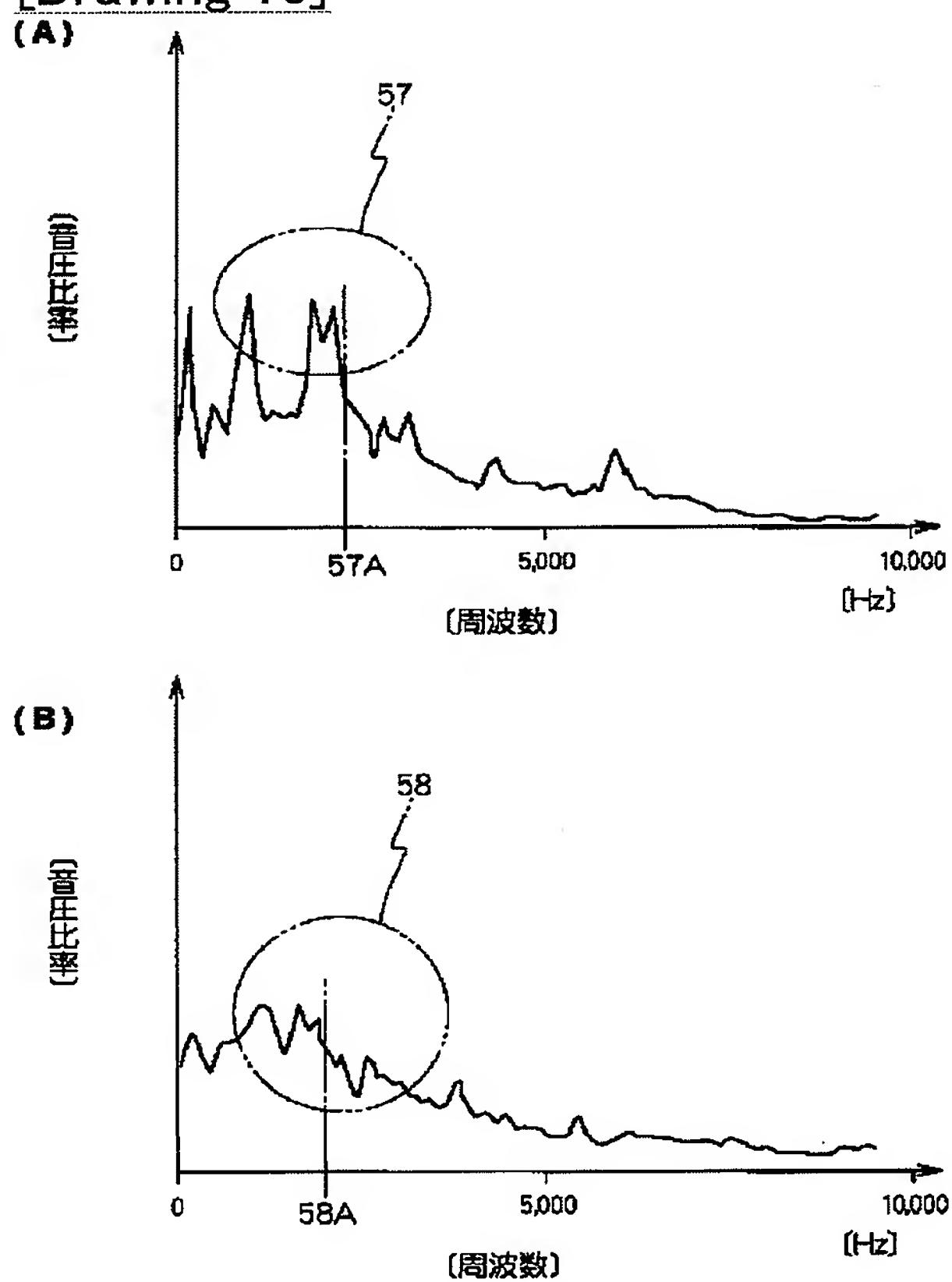
[Drawing 14]



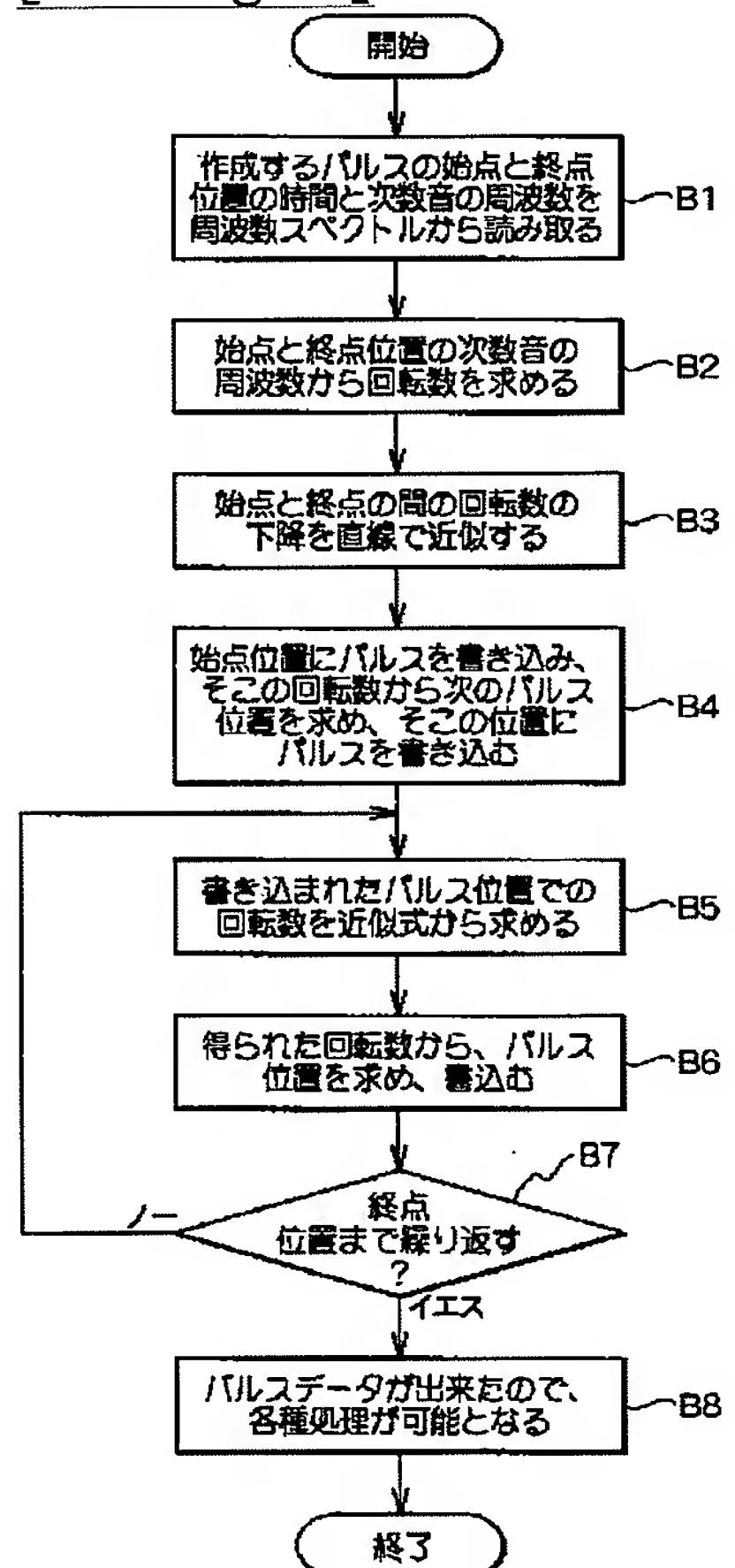
(B) [排気音成分少の音データ]



### [Drawing 15]



### [Drawing 17]



(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

## (12) 公開特許公報 (A)

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G 01 H 17/00

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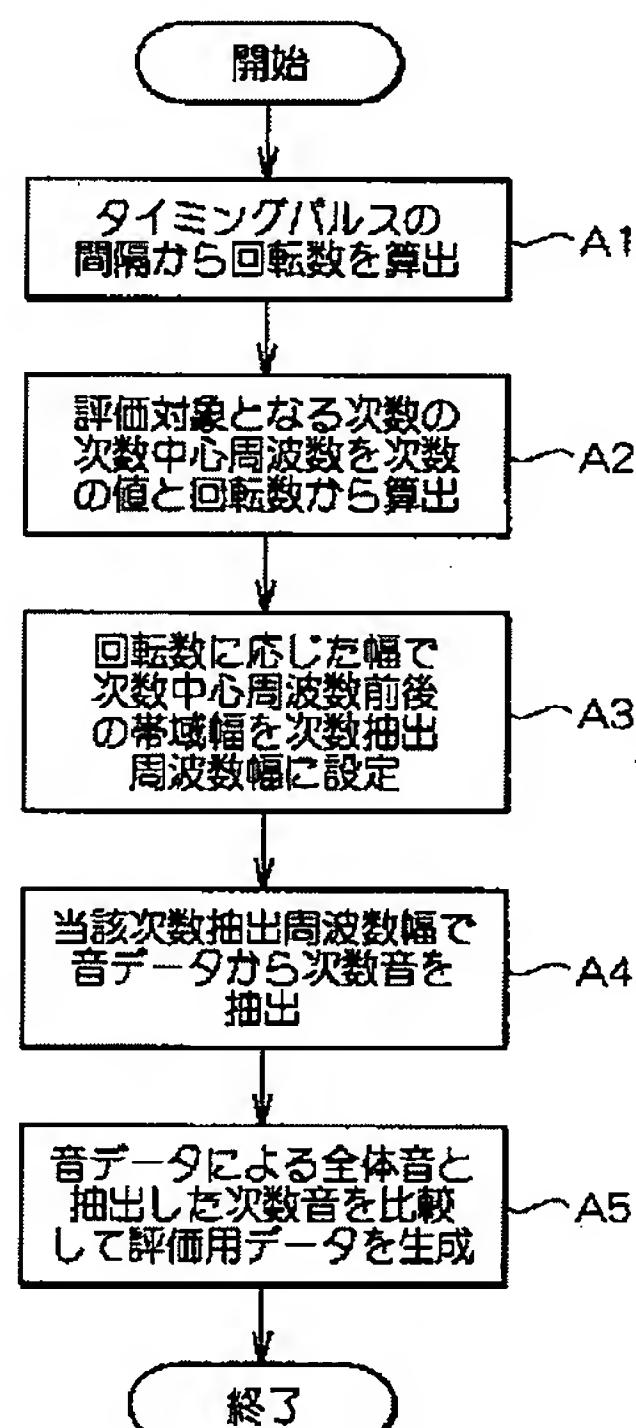
Fターム(参考) 2G024 AD02 AD22 BA21 BA27 CA13  
DA09 FA13  
2G064 AB13 CC54 DD16

(54)【発明の名称】 音評価方法及び装置並びに音評価用プログラムを記憶した記憶媒体

(57)【要約】

【課題】 種々の音源から発せられる音のうち特定の音の影響を評価すること。

【解決手段】 評価対象物の回転動作の回転数を時系列にて算出する回転数算出工程A1と、回転数と評価対象となる特定次数とから当該特定次数の各タイミング毎の周波数を次数中心周波数として算出する次数中心周波数算出工程A2と、この次数中心周波数の前後の帯域で且つ回転数に応じた幅の周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅に設定する次数抽出周波数幅設定工程A3と、評価対象物の複数の音源から発せられタイミングパルスと同期した音データから次数抽出周波数幅で特定次数の次数音を抽出する次数音抽出工程A4と、この次数音抽出工程にて抽出された次数音データと音データとを比較すると共に当該比較結果を評価用データとして出力する比較工程A5とを備えた。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 評価対象物の回転動作に応じて出力されるタイミングパルスの間隔に基づいて当該回転動作の回転数を時系列にて算出する回転数算出工程と、この回転数算出工程にて算出された回転数と評価対象となる特定次数とから当該特定次数の各タイミング毎の周波数を次数中心周波数として算出する次数中心周波数算出工程と、この次数中心周波数の前後の帯域で且つ前記回転数に応じた幅の周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅に設定する次数抽出周波数幅設定工程とを備え、

この次数抽出周波数幅設定工程に続いて、前記評価対象物の複数の音源から発せられ前記タイミングパルスと同期した音データから前記次数抽出周波数幅で前記特定次数の次数音を抽出する次数音抽出工程と、この次数音抽出工程にて抽出された次数音データと前記音データとを比較すると共に当該比較結果を評価用データとして出力する比較工程とを備えたことを特徴とする音評価方法。

【請求項2】 評価対象物の複数の音源から発せられる一定期間の音をデジタルの音データとして記憶した音データ記憶手段と、前記音データ記憶手段に格納された音データを信号処理して評価用データを生成する信号処理手段と、この信号処理手段によって生成される評価用データを外部出力する評価用データ出力手段とを備え、前記信号処理手段に、前記評価対象物の前記一定期間内の回転動作に応じて出力されるタイミングパルスを前記音データに同期して記憶したタイミングデータ記憶手段を併設し、

前記信号処理手段が、前記タイミングデータ記憶手段に格納されたタイミングパルスの間隔に基づいて前記評価対象物の回転数を前記一定期間分順次算出する回転数算出部と、この回転数算出部によって算出された回転数と評価対象となる特定次数とに基づいて各評価タイミング毎に当該特定次数の中心周波数を算出する次数中心周波数算出部と、この次数中心周波数算出部によって算出された次数中心周波数の前後の周波数帯域であって前記回転数に応じた大きさの周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅に設定する次数抽出周波数幅設定部と、この次数抽出周波数幅設定部によって設定された次数抽出周波数幅で前記音データ中の特定次数の次数音を抽出する次数音抽出部とを備えたことを特徴とする音評価装置。

【請求項3】 前記次数抽出周波数幅設定部が、前記特定次数に隣接する次の一次数分の周波数幅を前記次数抽出周波数幅の周波数幅に設定する一次別抽出設定機能を備えたことを特徴とする請求項2記載の音評価装置。

【請求項4】 前記次数抽出周波数幅設定部が、予め定められた回転数以上の場合に前記次数抽出周波数幅を予め定められた固定幅に設定する高回転固定抽出設定機能を備えたことを特徴とする請求項2又は3記載の音評価装置。

【請求項5】 前記信号処理手段が、前記次数音抽出部

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## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、音評価装置に係り、特に、評価対象物の回転動作に伴って発生する音を評価する音評価装置に関する。

【0002】 本発明は特に、二輪車や四輪車のメカ音（エンジン音や排気音等を含めたメカニカルノイズ）の評価に応用される。また、エンジンを有する移動体のメカ音以外にも、回転動作に依存した音が生じる物体であれば、応用可能であり、例えば、モータ駆動の構造物の評価にも適用できる。また、音に限らず、一定のタイミ

ングでタイミング信号が出力されるメカの振動の解析にも良好に用いられる。製品分野としては、二輪、四輪、特機等、電動自動車など必要に応じて全車種の音質を評価できる。また、生産技術についても、工場や生産ラインの完成検査等の音質評価を行うことができる。

### 【0003】

【従来の技術】従来、二輪車や四輪車等のメカ音の評価は、開発・出荷検査を含め、聴覚で行われている。従って、音評価に絶対的な尺度がなく、評価を不安定で不確実なものとしている。そして、聴覚で評価を行うには、被験者を数時間拘束し、限られた調査項目について調査を行うため、大量かつ多種類の音の評価を得ることが現実的に困難であった。また、一部はパーソナルコンピュータ（P C）を導入し、音の数値化を行っているが、人間の聴覚の特性に応じた音の評価点を得るのは難しい。

【0004】例えば、特開平8-122140号公報では、自動車変速器等のギヤノイズを絶対的に評価するために、FFTアナライザからの複数の音圧値に対する官能評価値を学習したニューラルネットワークを備えたギヤノイズ評価装置が開示されている。

### 【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記従来例では、回転動作に伴って生じる種々の音源からの音を個別に評価することができない、という不都合があった。すなわち、上記従来例では、問題音の有無が判明したとしても、問題音の音源を特定することができない。

【0006】また、従来例では、評価対象物の回転数の増加や減少があると、評価対象物から連続的に発せられる音に対して聴覚による評価と同様な評価を行うこと困難となる、という不都合があった。

### 【0007】

【発明の目的】本発明は、係る従来例の有する不都合を改善し、特に、回転駆動に伴って種々の音源から発せられる音のうち特定の音の影響を評価することのできる音評価装置を提供することを、その目的とする。

### 【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】そこで、本発明では、評価対象物の回転動作に応じて出力されるタイミングパルスの間隔に基づいて当該回転動作の回転数を時系列にて算出する回転数算出工程と、この回転数算出工程にて算出された回転数と評価対象となる特定次数とから当該特定次数の各タイミング毎の周波数を次数中心周波数として算出する次数中心周波数算出工程と、この次数中心周波数の前後の帯域で且つ回転数に応じた幅の周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅に設定する次数抽出周波数幅設定工程とを備えている。しかも、この次数抽出周波数幅設定工程に統いて、評価対象物の複数の音源から発せられタイミングパルスと同期した音データから次数抽出周波数幅で特定次数の次数音を抽出する次数音抽出工程と、この次数音抽出工程にて抽出された次数音データと音データ

とを比較すると共に当該比較結果を評価用データとして出力する比較工程とを備えた、という構成を探っている。これにより前述した目的を達成しようとするものである。

【0009】回転数算出工程では、評価対象物の回転動作の周期を示すタイミングパルスの間隔に基づいて、評価対象物の回転数を算出する。評価対象物が例えばエンジンであれば、当該エンジンの回転数を算出する。続いて、次数中心周波数算出工程では、評価対象の次数と、回転数とから、当該評価対象の次数の周波数を求める。例えば、1回転毎に1周期である音の次数は1である。また、n次の音であれば、回転数をHzで表現し、評価対象となる次数と掛けることで当該n次の音の当該回転数における周波数が求まる。従って、同じ次数であっても、その次数音は、高回転では高い音となり、一方、低回点では低い音となる。

【0010】次数抽出周波数幅設定工程は、次数中心周波数の前後の帯域で且つ回転数に応じた幅の周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅に設定する。次数音はほぼ次数中心周波数の成分のみか、その高調波を有する。この次数中心周波数幅の前後の帯域にある成分を抽出すると、当該次数音のみが抽出される。このとき、本発明では、次数音を抽出する抽出幅を、回転数に応じて変化させている。このため、回転数に応じて次数音の次数中心周波数が変化し、隣接する次数音の周波数と近くなつたとしても、本発明では、次数音の抽出幅を回転数に応じて可変としたため、隣接する次数成分まで抽出してしまうことがない。そして、次数音抽出工程にて次数音を抽出した後、比較工程は、この次数音データと音データとを比較すると共に当該比較結果を評価用データとして出力する。音データの比較は、音圧、音圧の大きさ、最大圧力などの物理量について、一定期間の音データについてのピークの値や、積算した後の比率など、音データ全体に対する次数音の影響を知るために比較が行われる。

【0011】本発明による音評価装置は、評価対象物の複数の音源から発せられる一定期間の音をデジタルの音データとして記憶した音データ記憶手段と、音データ記憶手段に格納された音データを信号処理して評価用データを生成する信号処理手段と、この信号処理手段によって生成される評価用データを外部出力する評価用データ出力手段とを備えている。そして、信号処理手段に、評価対象物の一定期間内での回転動作に応じて出力されるタイミングパルスを音データに同期して記憶したタイミングデータ記憶手段を併設している。さらに、信号処理手段が、タイミングデータ記憶手段に格納されたタイミングパルスの間隔に基づいて評価対象物の回転数を一定期間分順次算出する回転数算出部と、この回転数算出部によって算出された回転数と評価対象となる特定次数とに基づいて各評価タイミング毎に当該特定次数の中心周波数を算出する次数中心周波数算出部と、この次数中心

周波数算出部によって算出された次数中心周波数の前後の周波数帯域であって回転数に応じた大きさの周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅に設定する次数抽出周波数幅設定部と、この次数抽出周波数幅設定部によって設定された次数抽出周波数幅で音データ中の特定次数の次数音を抽出する次数音抽出部とを備えた、という構成を探っている。これによって前述した目的を達成しようとするものである。

【0012】ここでは、評価対象物から発せられた原音はデジタル化された音データとして音データ記憶手段に格納される。また、この評価対象物の回転動作を示すタイミングパルスは、タイミングデータ記憶手段に格納される。そして、コンピュータ等による信号処理手段は、タイミングパルスと音データとに基づいて各種信号処理を行い、音の評価用データを出力する。信号処理手段では、まず、回転数算出部が、タイミングデータ記憶手段に格納されたタイミングパルスの間隔に基づいて評価対象物の回転数を一定期間分順次算出する。すると、一定期間内の音データの全時間についてそれぞれ評価対象物の回転数が判明する。そして、次数中心周波数算出部は、回転数と評価対象となる特定次数とに基づいて各評価タイミング毎に当該特定次数の中心周波数を算出する。続いて、次数抽出周波数幅設定部は、次数中心周波数の前後の周波数帯域であって回転数に応じた大きさの周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅に設定する。例えば、当該特定次数に隣接する次数の一次数分の周波数を算出し、この周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅に設定する。続いて、次数音抽出部は、この次数抽出周波数幅内の周波数成分を次数音として抽出する。

### 【0013】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を図面を参照して説明する。図1は本発明による音評価方法の実施形態を示すフローチャートである。図1に示すように、本実施形態による音評価方法は、評価対象物の回転動作に応じて出力されるタイミングパルスの間隔に基づいて当該回転動作の回転数を時系列にて算出する回転数算出工程A1と、この回転数算出工程A1にて算出された回転数と評価対象となる特定次数とから当該特定次数の各タイミング毎の周波数を次数中心周波数として算出する次数中心周波数算出工程A2と、この次数中心周波数の前後の帯域で且つ回転数に応じた幅の周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅に設定する次数抽出周波数幅設定工程A3と、評価対象物の複数の音源から発せられタイミングパルスと同期した音データから次数抽出周波数幅で特定次数の次数音を抽出する次数音抽出工程A4と、この次数音抽出工程にて抽出された次数音データと音データとを比較すると共に当該比較結果を評価用データとして出力する比較工程A5とを備えている。

【0014】評価対象物は、二輪車や四輪車のエンジンなど、回転動作を行う構造物であり、音源及び振動源で

ある。エンジンの場合、点火パルス等をタイミングパルスとして使用できる。また、モーター駆動の場合には、モータ駆動用のパルスの一部を用いてタイミングパルスにすると良い。1回転に1つのタイミングパルスが出力されるとすると、タイミングパルスの間隔から、当該評価対象物の回転数が得られる。タイミングパルスの間隔が短ければ回転数が大きく、一方、タイミングパルスの間隔が長ければ、ゆっくりとした回転を行っている。本実施形態では、この回転数情報をを利用して、評価対象物の音の評価を行う。音を評価する目的の一つは、人間が不快と感じる音が含まれているか否かの判定にある。このため、人間の聴覚の特性に応じた評価を行わなければならず、しかも、数値として表さなければならない。聴覚は複雑であるため、種々の音に対して唯一の手法で評価を行うことは難しい。このため、本実施形態では、音の特性に応じて複数の手法を使い分けて評価を行うことで、人間の聴覚と一致する評価結果を算出する。

【0015】まず、用語を定義する。

連続音： 時間的に連続的に発せられる音で、複数の周波数成分を含むことは少なく、主要な周波数成分は回転数が一定であれば、一定の周波数である。

断続音： 特定の回転角度の時に孤立的に発せられる音で、多くの周波数成分を含むこともある。

評価： 音データを信号処理することにより所定の比率などの数値を得ること。

次数： 1回転に対する連続音の周期であり、1回転の期間で1周期である音は、1次数である。1回転でn周期の音は、n次数である。また、歯が37個ある歯車で、評価対象物の1回転で1回転するのであれば、この歯車からは37次の音が生じる。

次数音： 連続音のうち、特定の次数成分のみを抽出した音をいう。

特定次数： 連続音の評価において、評価対象となる次数をいう。

特定次数の次数中心周波数： 回転数と次数とが定まるとき、特定次数の音の周波数が特定される。すなわち、  
次数中心周波数 [Hz] = (回転数 [rpm] / 60) × 次数

次数フィルタ抽出周波数幅（周波数幅）： 特定次数を抽出するためのバンド幅であり、次数中心周波数の前後の帯域を有する周波数幅である。

一次数幅（又は、 $\Delta H z$ ）： 回転数に依存して定まる一次数の次数中心周波数の大きさをいう。例えば、1200回転であれば、20 [Hz] 幅である。

【0016】再度図1を参照すると、ステップA1にて回転数を参照した後、次数中心周波数を算出している。評価対象とする次数は、例えばエンジンであれば調整しようとする歯車の歯数などによって定める。次数中心周波数は次式により求める。

次数中心周波数 [Hz] = (回転数 [rpm] / 60) × 次

数

【0017】続いて、回転数に基づいて次数抽出周波数幅を算出する。次数音はほぼ特定の周波数成分のみから構成されるため、次数抽出周波数幅を広くすると、複数の次数音を抽出してしまう。そして、次数中心周波数が回転数に依存することから、隣接する次数間の間隔 [Hz] も回転数に依存して定まる（図8参照）。このため、次数抽出幅設定工程A3は、特定次数に隣接する次の一次数分の周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅の周波数幅に設定する一次別抽出設定工程を備えると良い。すると、隣接する周波数成分を同時に抽出することができなくなるため、単一の次数成分のみを抽出することができる。これは、低回転の状態で有効な手法である。

【0018】また、高回転では、例えばエンジンの場合音圧も大きくなり、さらに、断続音の周期も短くなる。このため、連続音である次数音を抽出しようとしても、他の次数音以外の他の成分を重ねて抽出してしまうことが想定される（図9参照）。このため、しきい値となる回転数よりも高回転の場合には、周波数幅を固定として抽出すると良い。すると、次数音以外の成分の影響が少なくなる。この固定幅である次数抽出周波数幅としては、100 [Hz] から200 [Hz] 程度が好ましい。

【0019】次数抽出周波数幅が算出されると、音データから、例えば50 [Hz] から150 [Hz] などの次数抽出周波数幅の周波数域の音を抽出する。これが、特定次数の次数音となる。次数音が抽出されると、この次数音データのみを再生することで背景となる音を除去した状態で次数音を再生することができる。また、次数音の音圧変化が判明するため、この音圧変化波形に基づいて種々の評価を行うことができる。すなわち、一定時間内の次数音の音圧のピーク値を取ると、大きい音の有無及びその値を得ることができ、また、次数音の音圧変化波形を積分すると、その積算値に基づいて当該次数音の全体的な影響を知ることができます。また、次数音を時間微分した値が大きい場合には、急激に音が大きくなっている状態であるなど、種々の分析が可能となる。このとき、回転数に応じて次数抽出周波数幅を可変としたため、次数音成分のみを良好に抽出することができ、これにより、評価の精度を向上させ、より聴覚に一致した評価を行うことができる。

【0020】次数音の抽出に続いて、本実施形態では、音データによる全体音と抽出した次数音を比較することで、評価用データを作成する（ステップA5）。時系列で微少時間毎に全体音に対して次数音が占める比率を算出したり、また、全体音の積算値に対する次数音の積算値の比率を求ることで、全体音と次数音とを比較する。また、特定の回転数範囲内や、回転数が上昇又は下降している範囲にて比較するようにしてもよい。すると、例えばエンジンではアイドリング状態での次数音の影響を知ることができ、また、加速時にエンジンが活発

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に動作しているときの次数音の影響を知ることができます。

【0021】図2は、本実施形態による音評価装置の構成を示すブロック図である。本実施形態による音評価装置は、評価対象物の複数の音源から発せられる一定期間の音をデジタルの音データとして記憶した音データ記憶手段2と、音データ記憶手段2に格納された音データを信号処理して評価用データを生成する信号処理手段6と、評価対象物の一定期間内での回転動作に応じて出力されるタイミングパルスを音データに同期して記憶したタイミングデータ記憶手段4と、信号処理手段6によって生成される評価用データを外部出力する評価用データ出力手段22とを備えている。信号処理手段6は、例えばパーソナルコンピュータ（PC）であり、パーソナルコンピュータは、プログラムを実行するCPUと、このCPUの主記憶となるRAMと、プログラムを記憶するハードディスク等の補助記憶装置と、キーボードなどの入力デバイスを備え、CD-ROMなどの記憶媒体からデータやプログラムデータを読み出すディスクドライブ7を併設する。

【0022】しかも、信号処理手段6が、タイミングデータ記憶手段4に格納されたタイミングパルスの間隔に基づいて評価対象物の回転数を一定期間分順次算出する回転数算出部8と、この回転数算出部8によって算出された回転数と評価対象となる特定次数に基づいて各評価タイミング毎に当該特定次数の中心周波数を算出する次数中心周波数算出部10と、この次数中心周波数算出部10によって算出された次数中心周波数の前後の周波数帯域であって回転数に応じた大きさの周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅に設定する次数抽出周波数幅設定部12と、この次数抽出周波数幅設定部12によって設定された次数抽出周波数幅で音データ中の特定次数の次数音を抽出する次数音抽出部18とを備えている。このような構成を採ることにより、図1に示すステップA1からA4を実行し、回転数に応じて精度良く次数音を抽出する。

【0023】また、次数抽出周波数幅設定部12が、特定次数に隣接する次の一次数分の周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅の周波数幅に設定する一次別抽出設定機能14や、予め定められた回転数以上の場合に次数抽出周波数幅を予め定められた固定幅に設定する高回転固定抽出設定機能16を備えるようにしてもよい。評価対象物が低回転である場合や、次数音（連続音）以外の音の成分が少ない場合には一次別抽出設定機能14が好ましく、一方、次数音以外の成分も含む場合には、高回転固定抽出設定機能が好ましい。

【0024】次数音抽出部18によって次数音が抽出されると、その音圧変化波形に基づいて種々の評価を行うことができる。しかし、数多くの音を評価する場合、ベースとなる音圧が異なることがあるため、絶対値の比較

では評価の均一性が保てなくなる。このため、図2に示す例では、信号処理手段6は、次数音抽出部によって抽出された次数音の音圧と音データの音圧の比率を時系列で算出すると共に当該時系列比率データを評価用データとして出力する比率算出部20を備えている。このように、音データ全体の音圧に対する次数音の音圧が占める割合を算出すると、種々の音データに対する評価結果が規格化され、均一な数値を得ることができる。

【0025】図3は、全体音及び次数音をそれぞれ積算した後に比率を算出する場合の構成例を示すブロック図である。図3に示す例では、信号処理手段6が、次数音抽出部18によって抽出された次数音の音圧を一定期間分積算する次数音圧積算部24と、音データの音圧を一定期間分積算する全体音積算部26と、次数音圧積算部24によって積算された次数音の積算値と全体音積算部26によって算出された全音圧の積算値との比率を算出すると共に当該比率を評価用データとして出力する積算比率算出部28とを備えている。これにより、回転数の増減に渡った全体的な次数音の影響に対する評価を行うことができる。

【0026】この図2及び図3に示した構成は、パーソナルコンピュータ等の信号処理手段6で音評価用のプログラムを実行することで実現される。この音評価用プログラムデータは、CD-ROM等の記憶媒体に格納されてパーソナルコンピュータ6まで搬送される。そして、音評価用プログラムは、パーソナルコンピュータ6の図示しないハードディスク等に格納される。

【0027】この音評価用プログラムは、信号処理手段6を動作させる指令として、タイミングデータ記憶手段4に格納されたタイミングパルスの間隔に基づいて評価対象物の回転数を一定期間分順次算出させる回転数算出指令と、この回転数算出指令に応じて算出される回転数と評価対象となる特定次数とに基づいて各評価タイミング毎に当該特定次数の中心周波数を算出させる次数中心周波数算出指令と、この次数中心周波数算出指令に応じて算出される次数中心周波数の前後の周波数帯域であつて回転数に応じた大きさの周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅に設定させる次数抽出周波数幅設定指令と、この次数抽出周波数幅設定指令に応じて設定される次数抽出周波数幅で音データ中の特定次数の次数音を抽出させる次数音抽出指令とを備えている。これら各指令がしパーソナルコンピュータ6にて実行されることで、パーソナルコンピュータは図2に示す信号処理手段として動作する。

【0028】ここで、「動作させる指令」というときには、各指令のみで信号処理手段(パーソナルコンピュータ)を動作させる指令と、信号処理手段に予め格納されているオペレーティングシステム等の他のプログラムに依存して当該コンピュータを動作させる指令とのいずれかまたは双方を含む。

【0029】本実施形態による評価手法は、タイミング

パルスと音に時間的、角度的な相関があるものであれば応用が可能であり、最終的な評価部分を変更することで色々な音の評価が可能となる。また、音に限らず、振動波形に対しても同様の効果が得られる。

【0030】上述したように本実施形態によると、連続音(次数音)を抽出する際に、抽出幅を可変としたため、回転数の変動に伴う次数音圧成分を正確に抽出することができる。また、評価を比率ピーク値のみならず積算値でも行うため、瞬間に大きい等の誤差要因を排除しより聴覚に近い数値を得ることができる。

#### 【0031】

【第1実施例】<連続音と断続音の評価>次に、本発明による音評価装置の実施例を図面を参照して説明する。本実施例では、音評価装置は、タイミングパルスを取り込むための回転計と、音を取り込むための騒音計(マイク)と、それらとパーソナルコンピュータ(PC)6に増設されたA/D変換器とを接続するインターフェースボックスと、PC6とを備えている。

【0032】パーソナルコンピュータ(PC)6は、信号処理手段6として、解析ソフトとタイミングフィルタソフトとこれらによって得られた数値から評価点数を算出する評価点算出ソフトとを備えている。解析ソフトは、例えば、音の解析で使用されるFFTや、周波数フィルタ等の機能を持つ。

【0033】本実施例での評価対象には連続音と断続音とがある。連続音とは、ギヤやチェーンなどのようにクランク1回転に対し、多くの噛あいなどで発生する音で、うなり音とも呼ばれている。これらの音は、タイミングパルスがあれば、次数フィルタ(回転数とギヤの歯数から周波数を求め、その周波数を中心とした所定幅分透過させるフィルタをかけるもの)で比較的容易に抽出することができる。この抽出された音を実際に評価するには、別途数値に変換する必要がある。次数フィルタは、図2に示す例では、次数抽出周波数幅設定部12と、次数音抽出部18とを備える。

【0034】断続音は、1サイクルに1回もしくは2回程度で、ほぼ特定のタイミングで発生する音である。断続音としては、例えば、燃焼直後のクランクの回転変動に伴うギヤの歯打ち音や、クラッチの音などがある。これらの音は、限定された周波数で出るものもあるが、広い周波数帯域で発生するものもある。この様な音に対し、従来は、周波数フィルタを使用し、問題音のみを抽出し、音の大小で比較していたが、この方法では、抽出後の音が、原音とかけはなれた音となる上、その他のタイミングで発生する音も含まれてしまう。また、問題音の周波数が広い場合には、抽出自体が困難である。これを解決するための構成がタイミングフィルタであり、これにより得られた数値に基づいて評価点数を算出する。

【0035】図4は信号処理手段6の処理例の概略を示すフローチャートである。音データを取り込むと(ステッ

PS1)、問題音のタイプを確認する(ステップS2)。これは、予め図示しない入力手段からPCに入力しておくようにしても良いし、音データの開始時に音データにて一方を選択する指示用のデータを格納するようにしてよい。連続音の評価の場合には(ステップS3)、次数フィルタによる音の抽出を行う(ステップS4)。そして、全体音と抽出した問題音との相関を算出する(ステップS5)。例えば、音圧の比率を算出する。そして、この相関に基づいて評価点数を算出する。このため、各次数毎に音の聴覚上の評価点数を得ることができる。

**【0036】**一方、断続音である場合には(ステップS7)、まず、タイミングフィルタにより問題音自体または問題音以外の音をマスクし、又は増幅する(ステップS8)。このようにタイミング別に音データを整形した後、全体音(問題音)の音圧変動を算出する(ステップS9)。断続音の評価では、この音圧変動に基づいて、評価点数を算出する。

**【0037】**<連続音>連続音は次数フィルタを使用することで比較的容易に抽出が可能である。しかし、この抽出された音のみで評価点を算出することは困難である。これは、抽出された音がいくら大きくても、その他のバックグラウンドノイズ(全体音又は背景音ともいう)がそれよりも大きい場合は、問題にはならず、聴覚上の評価点数は良くなる。逆に、抽出された音が小さくても、その他の音が小さい場合は問題となり、評価点数は悪くなる。このバックグラウンドノイズとの関係で抽出した周波数の音の評価を行うことは、従来できなかつた。

**【0038】**このため、本実施例では、全体の音に対する問題音のしめる比率を求ることで、バックグラウンドの音を含めた相対的な問題音の数値化を行う。この手法の例を図5(A)乃至図5(C)に示す。図5に示す例は、エンジンニュートラル状態でアクセルをオンオフした場合のものであり、その前半部分でアクセルをオンし、回転が上昇し、全体音も大きくなっている。その後、アクセルをオフし、回転の下降とともに全体音も小さくなっている。

**【0039】**図6は連続音評価のフローチャートである。連続音の評価(ステップS11)では、まず、図5(A)に示すように特定次数60の音を特定のバンド幅(次数抽出周波数幅)58で切出す(ステップS12)。次に、図5(B)に示すように、切出した音の音圧64を求める(ステップS13)。さらに、全体の音の音圧63を求める(ステップS14)。さらに、図5(C)に示すように、全体の音圧63に対する問題音の音圧64の比率67を算出する(ステップS15)。すると、次数音比率が高まる図5(C)の符号62で示す部分は音の好ましくない状態を示す数値となり、一方、他の部分は問題音以外の音で聴覚上マスクされてし

まうことから評価点数を比較的良好である評価点とする(ステップS16)。

**【0040】**連続音の次数は、図5(A)に示すように、回転上昇と共に高い周波数となり、アクセルオフで回転が下降すると、周波数も低くなる。この様な次数の問題音を、あるバンド幅58で抽出し、その音圧を求める図5(B)の抽出音圧のようになる。このとき、同時に全体の音圧も図のように求めておく。この抽出された問題音の音圧64と全体音の音圧63との比率を取ると、図5(C)に示すように、問題音が大きく聞える場合には全体音に対する問題音の比率67が大きくなる。この比率の大小を比較することで、バックグラウンドの音を含めた問題音の評価が可能となる。

**【0041】**図7(A)および(B)は、8次と17次の問題音が小さいと評価されたものと、大きいと評価されたものとについて前述した処理により比率を求めたものである。聴覚上、問題音が最も良く聞える部分を円61で囲んだ。ここは、アクセルをオフし、回転の下降と共に全体音が小さくなるが、問題音が残り、アイドリング直前で大きく聞える部分である。図7に示すように、問題音が小さい評価のものは、全体音に対し8次音が10%、17次が20%程度、その他の音が70%程度となっている。一方、問題音が大きい評価のものは、8次のピークが60%、17次のピークが35%程度と非常に大きくなっている。この様にして得られた問題音の全体音に対する比率を評価点算出ソフトを使用して数値化することにより、人の聴覚上の評価点と同等の数値を得ることができる。このように本実施例では、特定周波数の音を抽出すると原音とかけ離れた音となってしまい、実際の音を再生させても評価が難しいのに対して、音圧の比率に着目してその問題音の影響を評価するため、音の評価を比較的単純な構成で精度の良い有用な評価用データを得ることができる。

#### 【0042】

**【第2実施例】**<可変次数抽出周波数幅>次に、第1実施例で説明した次数フィルタの詳細を第2実施例として説明する。第2実施例の構成は、図2に示した実施形態と同様である。100[Hz]の次数フィルタ抽出周波数幅(次数抽出周波数幅、バンド幅)58で次数音の抽出を行う場合、特定次数の次数中心周波数30の上下50[Hz]幅で抽出する。これは、6000[rpm]で丁度一次数幅に対応しており、それ以上の回転数では、一次数幅以下であるが、それ以下の回転数範囲では、一次数幅以上となる。

**【0043】**図8(A)に示すように、一様に回転数が下降する場合、特定次数の次数中心周波数30も同様に低くなる。ここで、隣接する次数の中心周波数を考えると、図8(A)の破線のようになる。すなわち、隣接する次数の次数中心周波数との差は $\Delta Hz = RPM / 60$ であり、回転数と共に小さくなる。この $\Delta Hz$ は、当該

次数での一次数幅である。

【0044】ここで問題になるのが、エンジンの回転数が低い場合で、1800 [rpm] の場合、 $\Delta H z = 30$  [Hz] であり、100 [Hz] 幅という固定の次数抽出周波数幅32で抽出すると、3次数幅以上で抽出することとなってしまい、1次数の次数音のみを抽出することができなくなる。

【0045】図9は、全体音63の音圧変化波形と、特定次数の次数音64の音圧変化波形と、全体音63に対して次数音が占める比率の時間軸での変化を示す次数音比率67の比率変化波形とを示す波形図である。図9 (A) は、次数抽出周波数幅を100 [Hz] 幅等に固定して抽出したものである。固定の次数抽出周波数幅32で次数音を抽出すると、図9 (A) にて符号44で示すように、低回点部分での計算誤差が大きくなる。すなわち、図9 (A) に示す例では、全体音63は回転数の下降に伴い順次音圧が小さくなる。そして、符号44で示す部分はアイドリング状態であり、全体音は略一定の音圧となっている。一方、固定抽出周波数幅32で抽出した次数音比率67の比率変化波形は、当該符号44で示すように大きくなっている。これは、聴覚上の評価よりも大きい比率となっている。

【0046】これを防止する方法として、抽出幅を固定ではなく、回転数により可変にすることが考えられる。本実施例では、隣接する次数の中心周波数の大きさを、次数抽出周波数幅とする。すると、回転数が変化しても次数をまたいで抽出することが無くなり、計算誤差が小さくなる。図9 (B) に、この可変次数抽出周波数幅34で次数音64を抽出した場合の音圧変化波形とその次数音比率67の比率変化波形を示す。図9 (B) に示すように、可変次数抽出周波数幅34を用いると、符号46で示す領域のように、低回転部分での比率がより聴覚に近いものとなった。

【0047】図9 (B) の符号46で示される部分のように、可変次数抽出周波数幅34を用いると、低回転部分での次数音の音圧がより聴覚に近いものとなり、従って、次数音を精度良く抽出できたものと考えられる。一方、高回転部分で聴覚との差が生じた。すなわち、隣接次数中心周波数の大きさを次数フィルタ抽出周波数幅に設定し、次数音の抽出を行うと、高回転部分での音圧が聴覚による評価よりも強調される場合がある。これは、高回転に応じた次数中心周波数の周波数帯域に、連続音である次数音以外の成分も重なっていることも影響していると考えられる。また、エンジンの場合、高回転になるほど一般に音圧も大きくなるため、高回転部分の次数音の音圧が強調されることも理由として考えられる。

【0048】図9 (A) に示す固定次数抽出周波数幅32による次数音の抽出結果と比較して、図9 (B) に示す例では、符号48で示す高回転部分にて、次数音の音圧は図9 (A) に示す例と比較して大きくなっている。

【0049】このような高回転部分での聴覚との不一致に対処するためには、経験的に、3000回転よりも高回転の場合には100 [Hz] での固定周波数幅で次数音の抽出を行うと良い。一方、1800回転以下では、隣接次数での中心周波数を抽出周波数幅とする可変次数抽出周波数幅を用いると良い。1800回転から3000回転までは、固定周波数幅での抽出による次数音と可変周波数幅での抽出による次数音との間に大きな差は認められなかった。このため、固定次数抽出周波数幅32と可変次数抽出周波数幅34との切替は、エンジンの場合には、1800回転から3000回転の間の回転数をしきい値とすると良い。

【0050】図8 (B) に示すように、この次数抽出周波数幅を固定と可変とで切り替える場合には、しきい値38の前後で固定領域40と可変領域42とを定義して、次数抽出周波数幅を可変領域内でのみ変化させると良い。このように問題次数（評価対象となる特定次数）の抽出幅を可変とすることで、より聴覚に近い問題音の抽出が可能となり、従って、評価精度の向上が期待される。

【0051】図10は、この次数音抽出処理の一例を示すフローチャートである。

【0052】まず、一定時間の音データの評価範囲から、FFT計算の位置を算出する（ステップA11）。続いて、回転数算出部8は、計算位置の点火パルス（タイミングパルス）を用いて回転数を求める。さらに、次数中心周波数算出部10は、指定次数の中心周波数を求め、一方、次数抽出周波数幅設定部12は、隣接する次の中心周波数を求める（ステップA12）。

【0053】続いて、次数音抽出部18は、回転数が例えば3000 [rpm] 等の所定のしきい値を越えているか否かを判定する（ステップA13）。そして、指定次数の中心周波数が、50 [Hz] を越えており、従って、回転数が3000 [rpm] を越えている場合には、100 [Hz] の固定周波数を抽出周波数幅32とする（ステップA14）。一方、50 [Hz] 未満の場合には、隣接次数の周波数を抽出周波数幅34とする（ステップA15）。

【0054】さらに、次数音抽出部は、FFT計算の基準幅を上記抽出周波数幅として周波数分析する。続いて、比率算出部（比率算出機能）20は、当該周波数分析することで抽出した次数音の全体音に対する次数音比率67を求める（ステップA16）。続いて、評価範囲内が終了するまで、上記ステップA12からステップA16までを繰り返す（ステップA17）。評価範囲内についてのFFT計算が完了すると、評価時間内の次数音圧比率でグラフ化し、評価範囲内で積算全音圧と積算次数音圧から、積算次数音圧比率を求める（ステップA18）。次数軸データを生成する実施例では、このステップA12乃至A17の処理を各次数毎に行う。

【0055】上述したように本実施例によると、回転数に依存して次数抽出周波数を変化させるため、次数成分以外のノイズが少ない次数音を抽出することができ、これにより、次数音に対する評価をより人間による聴感評価と一致させることができる。また、図8(B)に示すように、次数抽出周波数幅を所定のしきい値を前後に固定と可変とに切り替えるため、高回転部分については次数音以外の成分を取り込むことなく、一方、低回転部分では隣接する次数音の成分を取り込むことがなくなり、次数音抽出精度がより向上する。

#### 【0056】

【第3実施例】<積算比率>第2実施例では、次数音圧比率のピーク値に基づいて音の評価を行っていた。この手法は、同じようなタイミング(回転数)で発生する音に対しては有効であるが、発生回転数が違ったり、音の持続時間が変わった場合に聴感による評価結果と異なることがある。

【0057】図11(A)に示す例では、比較的高い回転数で比率のピーク値が現れている。具体的には、符号51で示す位置にて、3900[rpm]で18.0となっている。そして、符号50で示す領域では、やや高めの回転数で次数音比率67の高い部分が発生している。一方、図11(B)に示す例では、それよりも低い回転数でピークが現れている。具体的には、符号51で示す位置にて、2800[rpm]で16.2となっている。そして、次数音比率67は、図11(A)に示す場合よりも低い回転数(符号54参照)で比率の高い部分が発生しており、アイドリング(符号52参照)まで高い比率が持続している。この二つの音を人間の聴感で評価すると、図11(A)に示す原音よりも図11(B)に示す原音の方が悪い評価となる。

【0058】図11(A)に示す波形の原音は、高回転で次数音比率67のピークが現れているため、全体の音が大きく、比率が大きくて次数音として強い印象を与えない上、持続時間が短く、回転下降と共に次数音の比率も小さくなっている。これに対し、図11(B)に示す例では、低い回転数でピークが出ているため、全体音が小さく、次数音として強い印象を受ける上、アイドリングまで次数音が続いている。このような相違により、図11(A)に示す原音の方が図11(B)に示す波形の原音よりも悪い評価となると考えられる。

【0059】この不都合を改善すべく、第3実施例では、次数音の音圧と全体音とをそれぞれ積算し、この積算結果の比率を用いて次数音の評価を行う。この第3実施例では、信号処理手段6が、図3に示す次数音圧積算部(機能)24、全体音積算部(機能)26、および積算比率算出部(機能)28とを備える。そして、次数音の発生回転数、持続時間、比率ピークの値を反映した数値を得るために、評価範囲内の全音圧、次数音圧の積算を行い、その結果の比率を算出した。こうすることによ

り、短時間に発生する比率の高い音よりも、比率は低めではあるが長時間発生する次数音の方が大きい比率となる。すると、聴覚評価の結果とより相関性の高い結果が得られる。上述した例では、図11(A)に示す積算比率は5.96であるのに対して、図11(B)に示す積算比率は6.18と、聴覚と一致する結果が得られた。

【0060】算出式は、次の通りである。

$$\text{積算次数音圧比率} = (\Sigma \text{次数音圧}) / (\Sigma \text{全音圧})$$

積算区間は、評価対象時間内である。

10 【0061】図12は、この積算比率を算出する処理を示すフローチャートである。まず、評価開始位置でのFFT計算を行い、問題次数音圧を求める(ステップA21)。次の位置でのFFT計算を行い、問題次数音圧を求める(ステップA22)。さらに、評価終了位置まで繰り返す(ステップA23)。計算結果から、評価範囲内の次数音圧の和と全体音圧の和の比率(積算次数音圧比率)を求める(ステップA24)。

【0062】上述したように第3実施例によると、従来の次数音圧比率のピーク値のみの評価に加え、積算値を評価値としてすることで、より聴感に近い評価ができると共に、詳細な評価が可能となり、評価の制度の向上が期待される。

#### 【0063】

【第4実施例】<次数軸分析>次数音に対しては、特定次数の音圧比率を求めて数値化してきた。しかし、回転パルスから次数音に対する周波数を求めていたため、実際の次数の周波数と計算上の周波数とにずれが生じることがある。これに対し、本実施例では、ある程度のずれを見込み、次数を抽出するときに抽出周波数に幅を持たせて対応している。しかし、複数の次数音がある場合や、より正確な評価を行うためには、ある程度の次数幅全体を計算してその傾向を見る必要がある。このような課題を解決すべく、本実施例では、次数音比率を、次数軸にて評価する。

【0064】図13に示す次数軸評価データは、複数の次数音の計算を行い、第3実施例として開示した手法を用いて積算比率を求めたものである。すなわち、1次から例えれば100次までを1ずつ特定次数に指定し、次数音を抽出した後、次数音比率を積算により求めた。この求めた離散的な結果を次数の順序に従って連続させて表示した。

【0065】図13(A)は、37次の次数音がピークとなるデータであるが、次数音のピークは計算上38次に現れており、1次分のずれが生じている。この程度のずれであれば、前述の抽出幅の調整にて十分に対応可能である。この次数のズレ以上に次数軸分析で問題となるのが、最も大きいピークを持つ3次の成分である。これは、実際には次数音ではなく、低周波を発生している排気音成分であると考えられる。図13(B)は、38次にピークがあるデータであるが、図13(A)と同様に

一次分かれている。この図13(B)に示す音データでは、排気音成分である低い次数成分は小さい。

【0066】聴覚上の評価は、図13(A)に示す排気音成分が大きいデータよりも、図13(B)に示す排気音成分が小さいデータの方が悪い評価となる。しかし、積算結果を見ると図13(A)に示す38次の積算比率が6.82であるのに対して、図13(B)に示す38次の積算比率は7.62であり聴覚上の結果と逆転している。この原因の一つが、排気音成分の大きさにあると考えられる。これは、人が音を聞く場合、無意識のうちに問題になる音の周波数帯に注目し、他の周波数域の音にはあまり影響されないからである。すなわち、バンドパスフィルタを通した音を聞いて評価していることになる。

【0067】そこで、次数軸評価では、積算比率を求める際にバンドパスフィルタと同様な処理を行うと良い。一般的には、一度バンドパスフィルタを通して次数比率を計算するが、フィルタ処理には減衰量の指定が必要になる上、減衰してもその後に若干はあるがノイズが残り、計算結果に影響を与えててしまう。そこで、フィルタ処理ではなく、比率計算からその周波数域を除外するといよい。すなわち、この例では、予め定められた抽出下限周波数よりも大きい周波数域の音データから次数音を抽出する低域遮断フィルタ機能70を備える。これにより、個別の減衰量の指定やノイズの影響を受けずに安定して比率計算を行うことができる。

【0068】図14は図13に示したデータを下限250[Hz]、上限5000[Hz]と設定し、次数音圧比率を算出した結果である。図14(A)及び(B)に示すように、排気音に相当する低次数部分が無くなっているのが判る。また、抽出上限周波数を設定することは、下限と同じように問題次数とかけ離れて高い周波数に共振等がある場合の影響を除去するためである。積算次数比率の計算結果は、図14(A)のピークが10.25%で、図14(B)のピークが9.90%となり、聴感の評価結果と一致した。

【0069】次数軸評価では、設定周波数の値に注意しなければならない。特に、問題次数が小さい場合、回転数の下降と共に次数の周波数が低下し、次数抽出に用いる周波数と、抽出下限周波数がラップする場合がでてくる。この場合、極力ラップがなくなるように計算下限周波数を下げる必要がある。また、計算上限周波数に対しても同様にできるだけ高く設定した方が聴感の結果と相関が取れるため、高周波数での共振等がないかぎり、高く設定した方が良い。

【0070】計算上限周波数を一様に設定する方法に対して、次数で上限を設定するようにしても良い。これは、FFT計算の上限周波数がサンプリングレートが25[kHz]の場合、12.5[kHz]になり、上限一杯まで計算すると1000[rpm]では750次までの計算と

なるのに対し、5000[rpm]では150次までの計算にしかならないことに着目したものである。従って、予め計算する上限の次数を設定しておくことで、上限周波数と同様の効果が得られる。この場合、回転数によって計算の上限の周波数が変化する。また、一様な計算上限周波数を設定する手法と、次数で上限を設定する手法とを組み合わせるようにしてよい。

【0071】このように、特定次数だけでなく、複数の次数音比率を求ることで、排気音成分の大きさ、計算上の次数のずれ、問題次数以外の次数音の存在等がわかり、評価を行う上で有効である。

【0072】<周波数分析>上述した例では、次数計算の結果から計算周波数の上下限を設定する必要がわかった。そこで、次数計算をせずに、周波数分布を調べるために、次数計算で行っている比率計算を一定幅の周波数単位で行うことで、事前に全体の周波数特定を把握することができる。

【0073】計算は、評価回転数または、評価時間範囲内を数10[Hz]毎に特定周波数域の音(特定帯域音)を抽出し、全体音に対する音圧比率を時間経過に沿って求め、その平均値を求める。特定帯域音の周波数を低い側から高い側へ順次シフトさせながら特定帯域音の音圧比率を求め、平均を算出することで、周波数軸での比率変化が求まる。この周波数スペクトルを図15に示す。図15(A)に示す例では、低い周波数帯域(符号57参照)部分で共振によるピークが現れているが、図15(B)に示す音データでは、符号58で示すように共振成分が少ない。

【0074】図15に示す周波数スペクトルの特徴は、次数音など回転数に依存して周波数が変化する成分の影響が小さくなり、回転数に依存しない成分が残っている点にある。すなわち、評価時間内全ての比率の平均を算出しているため、時間経過及び回転数の変化に依存しない成分のみが図15に示すように抽出される。従って、排気音の低周波数成分や、共振成分の大きさを知ることができる。

【0075】図15に示す例では、共振音の有無、その大きさ、排気音の大きさ等時間的に変わらない周波数成分の分布がわかり、計算上下限周波数の設定に有効である上、計算時間が次数計算に比べて短時間で済む。また、次数音は、時間(回転数)と共に周波数が変化するため、この周波数分布に影響を与えない。図15の符号57A及び58Aに示すように、低回転部分のピークは共振成分が大きい場合でも小さい場合であっても他の比率と比較して大きくなっている。従って、例えば最大ピーク値の2/3をしきい値としてこれを越えた部分の周波数を次数軸データ生成用の低域遮断周波数(抽出下限周波数)に設定するようにしてもよい。すると、抽出下限周波数の設定を自動化することができる。

【0076】上述したように第4実施例によると、どの

のような次数音が問題となるかがわからない場合であっても、ピークとなる次数を特定することができる。さらに、低次数部分を遮断すると、排気音など次数音ではない成分を除去し、より聴覚に近い評価を得ることができる。

### 【0077】

【第5実施例】<タイミングパルス>上述した各実施例では、タイミングパルスは評価対象物から得ることが前提であった。しかし、従来の音だけのデータや、データ測定現場で、パルスデータが取れない場合、音だけのデータで周波数解析はできるが、次数解析はできなかつた。これに対し、予め問題次数が判っている場合には、擬似的にタイミングパルスを時系列の音データに追加することができる。本実施例では、問題次数に基づいて、パルスデータを近似的に生成する。パルスデータを得ることで、特定次数別の評価が可能となるほか、第4実施例での次数軸評価を行うことができる。

【0078】まず、周波数スペクトルから、問題次数音の時間と周波数を求める。この周波数スペクトルは、横軸を時間として、縦軸を周波数とする。3つ目の軸として強度を取る。この強度を色の相違で表すと、次数音は回転数に応じて周波数が変化し、また、共振周波数でのピーク値となり一定の周波数幅で時間的に連続して大きい強度を保つため、強度と色の関係を調節すると、次数音成分が周波数スペクトル上に良好に現れる。

【0079】すなわち、横軸を時間として縦軸を周波数とし、強度の強い部分を赤色に、弱い部分を黒色とすると、右下がり又は右上がりの赤線が周波数スペクトル上に現れる。時間経過と共に回転数が下がっている場合には、次数中心周波数も時間経過と共に低くなるため、右下がりの赤線が現れる。加速時の音データでは、赤線は右上がりに現れる。この赤線が生じている時間内が次数音の影響を評価すべき一定時間となるため、この赤線の両端の時間と周波数を読み取り、回転数の変化を一次式で近似する。2次式以上で近似する場合には、3カ所以上の点で時間及び周波数を読み取るようにするとい。

【0080】図16はタイミングパルス5の生成を一次式を用いて行う場合の説明図であり、図17はパルス作成のフローチャートである。

- 【0081】1. 始点と終点の時間、次数音の周波数を周波数スペクトルから読み取る(ステップB1)。
2. 始点位置の周波数と既知の問題次数から回転数を求める。例えば、2476[Hz]で37次であるから、 $2467 / 37 \times 60 = 4000$ [rpm]となる(ステップB2)。
3. 同様に、終点での回転数を求める。終点の周波数が925[Hz]とすると、 $925 / 3737 \times 60 = 1500$ [rpm]となる(ステップB2)。
4. 始点と終点の間の回転の下降を直線として一次式を算出する(ステップB3)。

$$RPM = 4000 - 1500 \times \Delta t$$

5. 始点での回転数から、次のパルス位置を求め、パルスを書き込む(ステップB4)。例えば、 $60 / 4000 = 0.015$ [sec]

6. さらに、 $\Delta t$ の値が定まったため、4.の式を用いてそのパルス位置での回転数を上式により求める(ステップB5)。

$$4000 - 1500 \times 0.015 = 3977.5$$
 [rpm]

7. 求めた回転数から次のパルスの位置を求め、パルスを書き込む(ステップB6)。例えば、 $60 / 3995.5 = 0.01508$ [sec]

8. 上記6,7を繰り返し、終点まで行い、指定範囲内にパルスデータを書き込む(ステップB7, B8)。

【0082】このように、問題音の次数が既知の場合は、擬似的ではあるがパルスを作成することができ、このパルスから次数音比率の計算が可能となり、従来評価できなかつた音だけのデータであっても、色々な処理が可能となり、その結果から各種評価が可能となる。

【0083】上記の例では、始点と終点のみの指定で、回転数の下降状態を直線で近似しているが、実際には二次曲線的に下降している場合が多い。その場合は、始点と終点以外に中間点のデータを入力し、回転数下降曲線を二次又は三次曲線で近似することで、より実際に近いパルスデータを作ることができる。このように音だけのデータにパルスを加えることで、周波数しか判らなかつたデータで次数解析が可能となる。

### 【0084】

【発明の効果】本発明は以上のように構成され機能するので、これによると、次数抽出周波数幅設定工程にて、

30 次数中心周波数の前後の帯域で且つ回転数に応じた幅の周波数幅を次数抽出周波数幅に設定し、次数音抽出工程にて、評価対象物の複数の音源から発せられタイミングパルスと同期した音データから次数抽出周波数幅で特定次数の次数音を抽出するため、回転数に応じて変化する次数中心周波数とその隣接する次数の次数中心周波数との差に応じた周波数幅で次数音を抽出することができ、さらに、比較工程にて、次数音データと音データとを比較すると共に当該比較結果を評価用データとして出力するため、評価対象となる次数音データの全体音に対する影響を数値として得ることができ、このように、回転数に応じて次数抽出周波数幅及びその中心値を可変としたため、回転数に応じて変化する次数の中心周波数及び隣接次数との差に基づいた周波数幅を抽出周波数幅に設定することが可能となり、このため、特定次数の次数音の抽出精度が向上し、すると、次数音の全体音に対する影響を評価することで、歯車やチェーンなど特定の音源から発生する音の影響を人間の聴感に沿って評価することができる、という従来にない優れた音評価方法を提供することができる。

50 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明による音評価方法の実施形態の構成を示すフローチャートである。

【図2】本発明による音評価装置の実施形態の構成を示すブロック図である。

【図3】図2に示した比率算出部の構成例を示すブロック図である。

【図4】本発明の第1実施例の処理概要を示すフローチャートである。

【図5】図4に示す構成での連続音の評価の一例を示す波形図であり、図5（A）は特定周波数の音の抽出を示す図で、図5（B）は全音圧と抽出音圧とを比較した例を示す図で、図5（C）は各音圧の比率を示す図である。

【図6】図4に示す構成での連続音の評価処理の一例を示すフローチャートである。

【図7】各次数での音圧の比率を示す波形図であり、図7（A）は次数フィルタ後の音が問題とならない例を示す図で、図7（B）は8次の音が問題となる例を示す図である。

【図8】本発明の第2実施例の背景を示す説明図であり、図8（A）は固定次数抽出周波数幅及び可変次数抽出周波数幅の例を示す図で、図8（B）は回転数に応じて固定次数抽出周波数幅と可変次数抽出周波数幅とを切り替える例を示す図である。

【図9】一定期間の全体音の音圧変化と特定次数音の音圧変化とその比率との波形例を示す波形図であり、図9（A）は固定次数抽出周波数幅で次数音を抽出した例を示す図で、図9（B）は可変次数抽出周波数幅で次数音を抽出した例を示す図である。

【図10】固定次数抽出周波数幅と可変次数抽出周波数幅とを切り替えて次数音を評価する第1実施例での処理工程の一例を示すフローチャートである。

【図11】第3実施例の背景を説明するための波形図であり、図11（A）は第1の音データの全体音、次数音及びその比率の波形を示す図で、図11（B）は第2の

音データの全体音、次数音及びその比率の波形を示す図である。

【図12】第3実施例での処理工程の一例を示すフローチャートである。

【図13】本発明の第4実施例の背景を説明するための波形図であり、図13（A）は排気音成分の大きい音データの次数軸波形を示す図で、図13（B）は排気音成分の小さい音データの次数軸波形を示す図である。

【図14】図13に示した各波形の低次数成分を除去した例を示す波形図であり、図14（A）は排気音成分が大きい音データの低次数成分を除去した次数軸波形を示す図で、図14（B）は排気音成分が小さい音データの低次数成分を除去した次数軸波形を示す図である。

【図15】所定幅の周波数毎に全体音に対する比率を求めた波形図であり、図15（A）は共振成分の多い音データの音圧比率を示す図で、図15（B）は共振成分の少ない音データの音圧比率を示す図である。

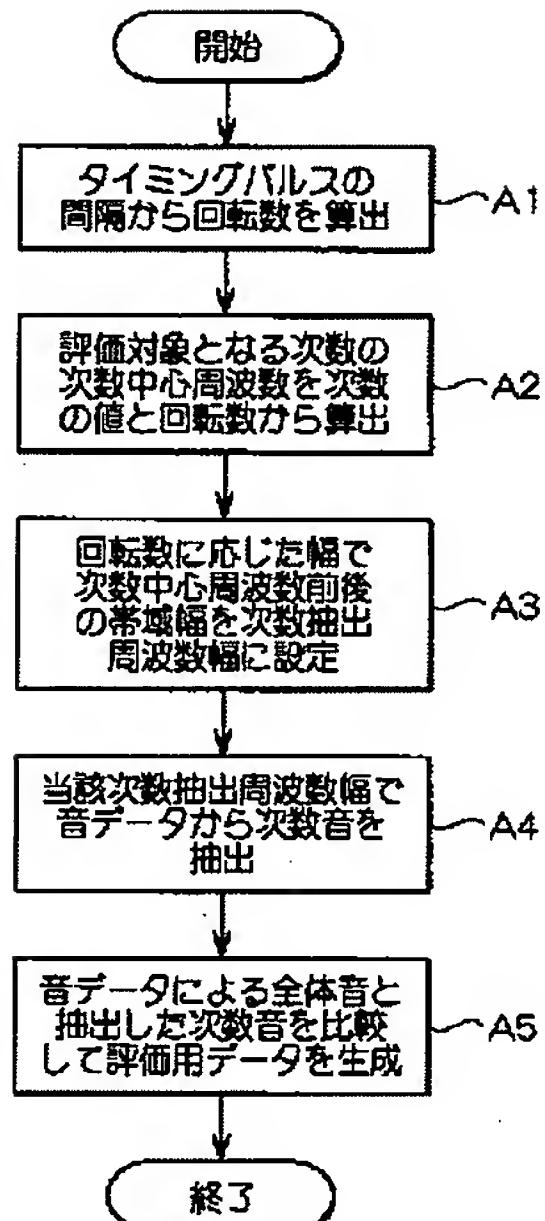
【図16】本発明の第5実施例の処理内容を説明する説明図である。

【図17】本発明の第5実施例の処理工程の一例を示すフローチャートである。

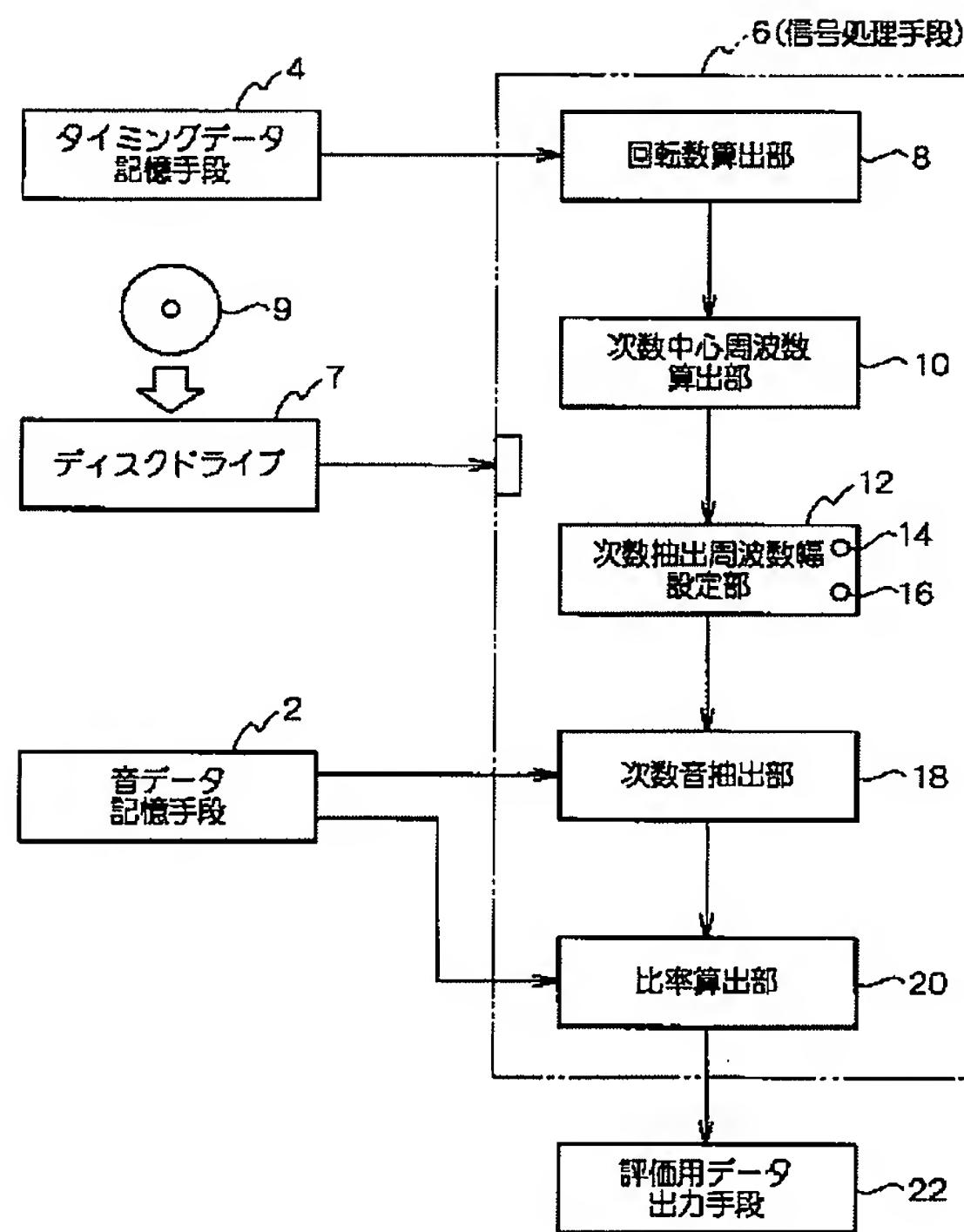
#### 【符号の説明】

- 2 音データ記憶手段（例えばハードディスク）
- 4 タイミングデータ記憶手段（例えば、ハードディスク）
- 6 信号処理手段
- 8 回転数算出部
- 10 次数中心周波数算出部
- 12 次数抽出周波数幅設定部
- 14 一次別抽出設定機能
- 16 高回転固定抽出設定機能
- 18 次数音抽出部
- 20 比率算出部
- 22 評価用データ出力手段

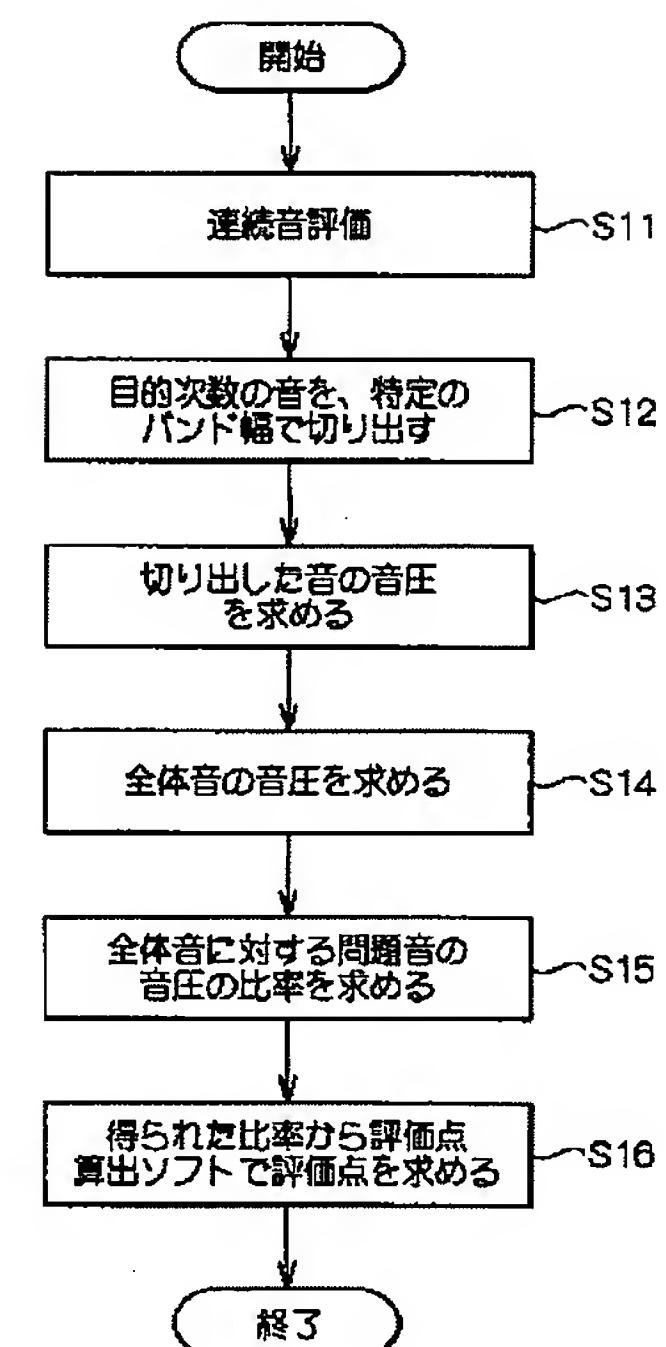
【図1】



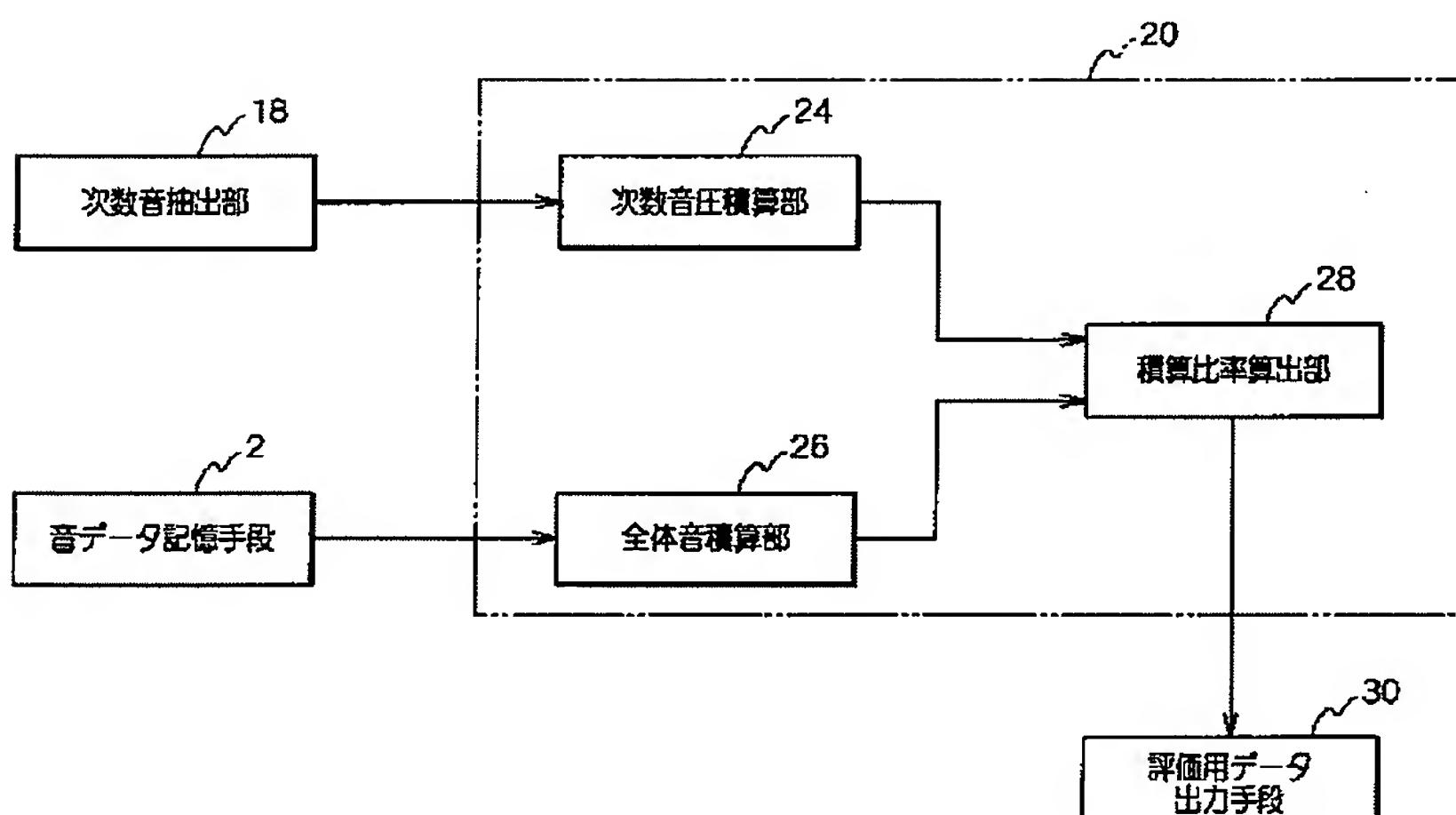
【図2】



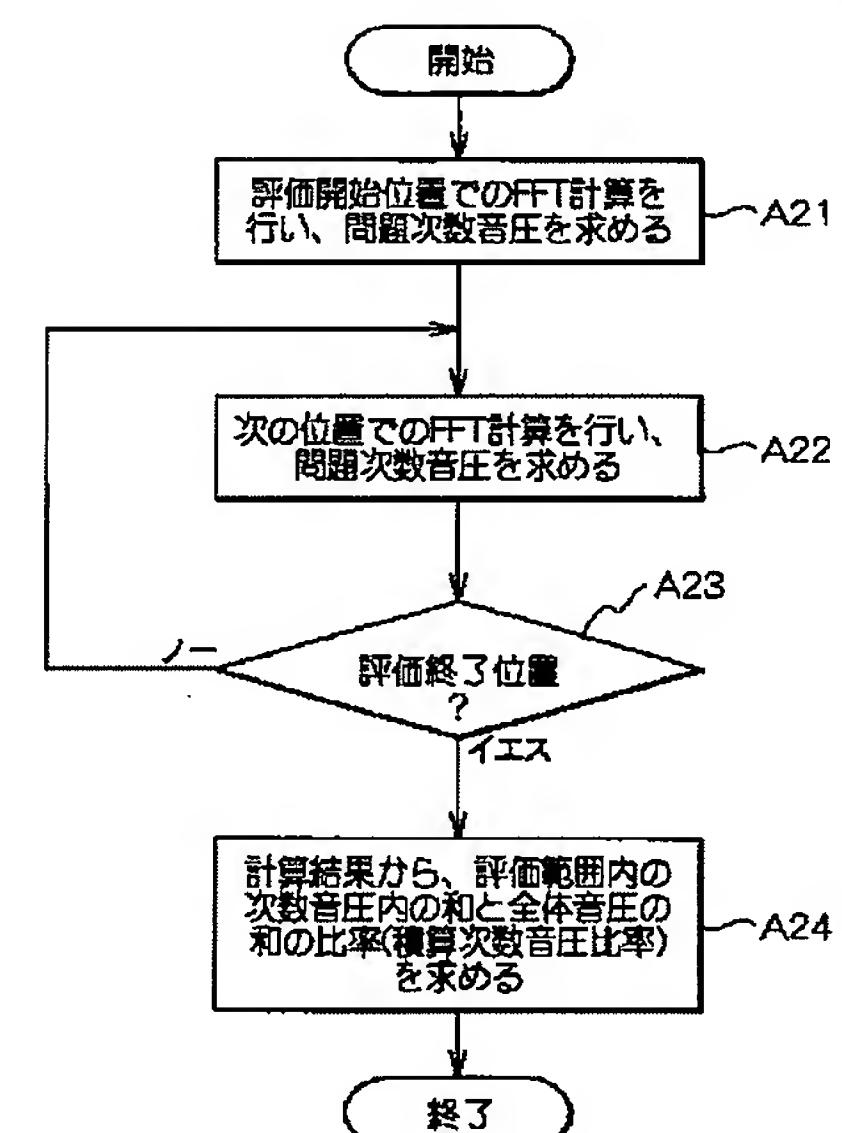
【図6】



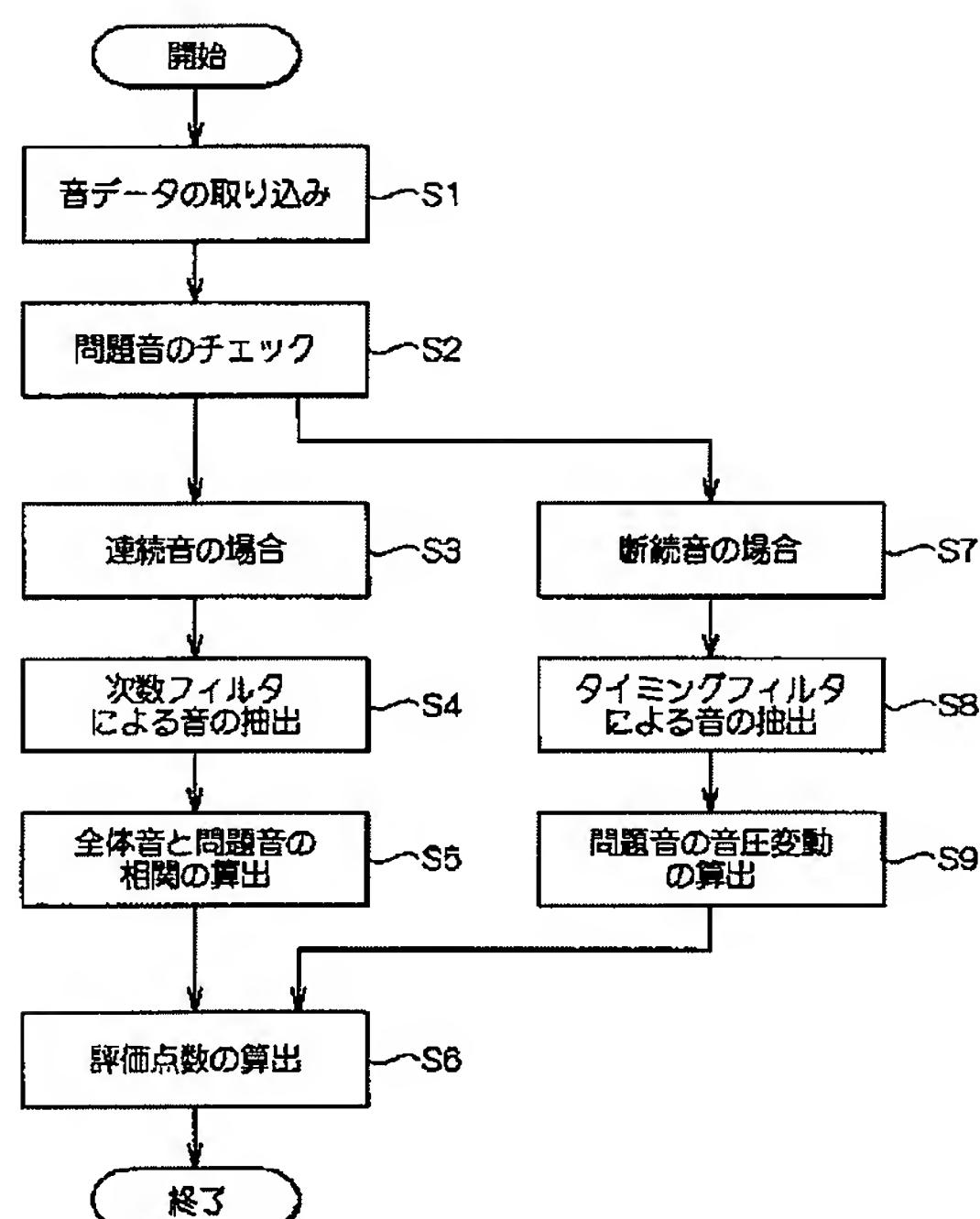
【図3】



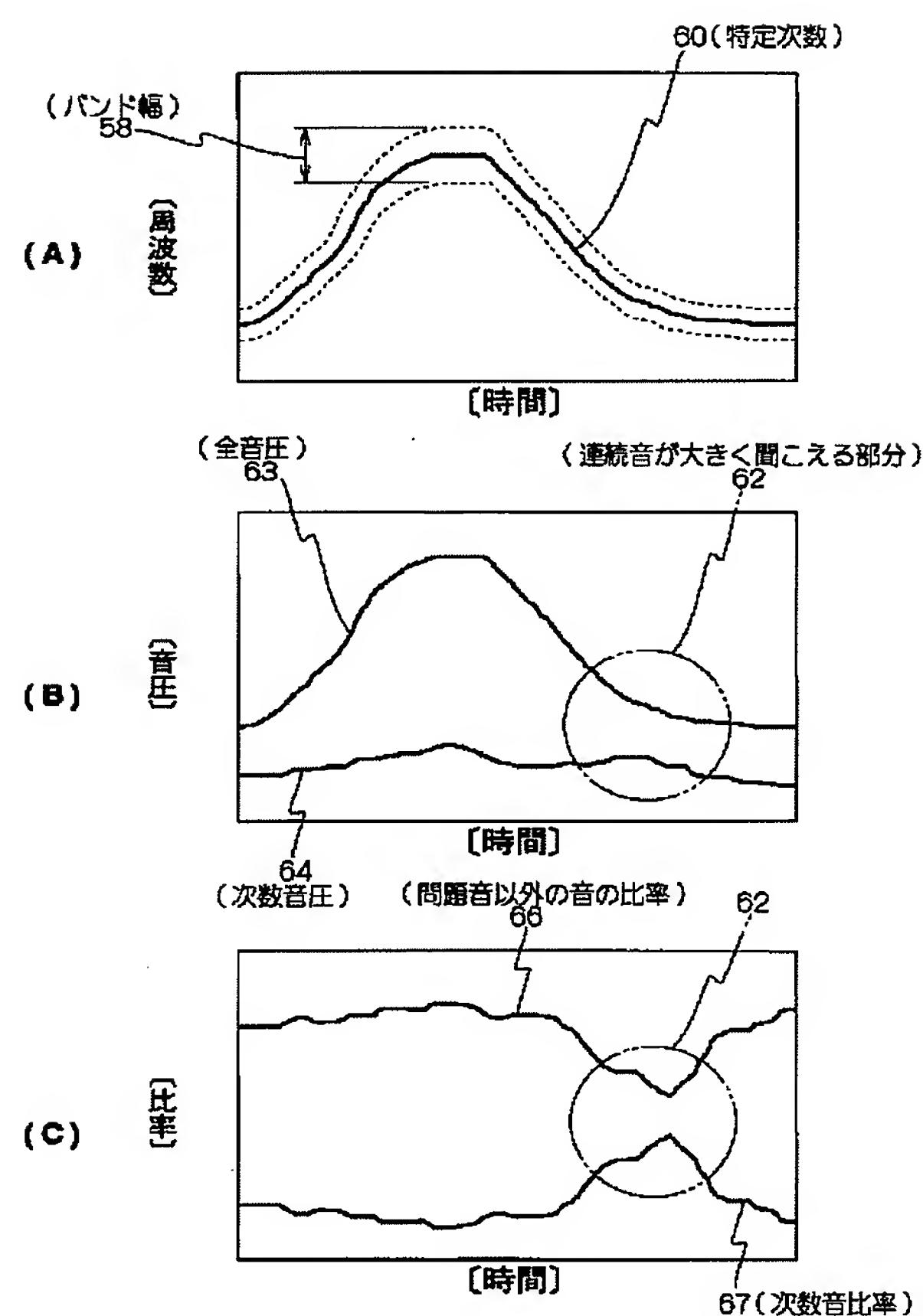
【図12】



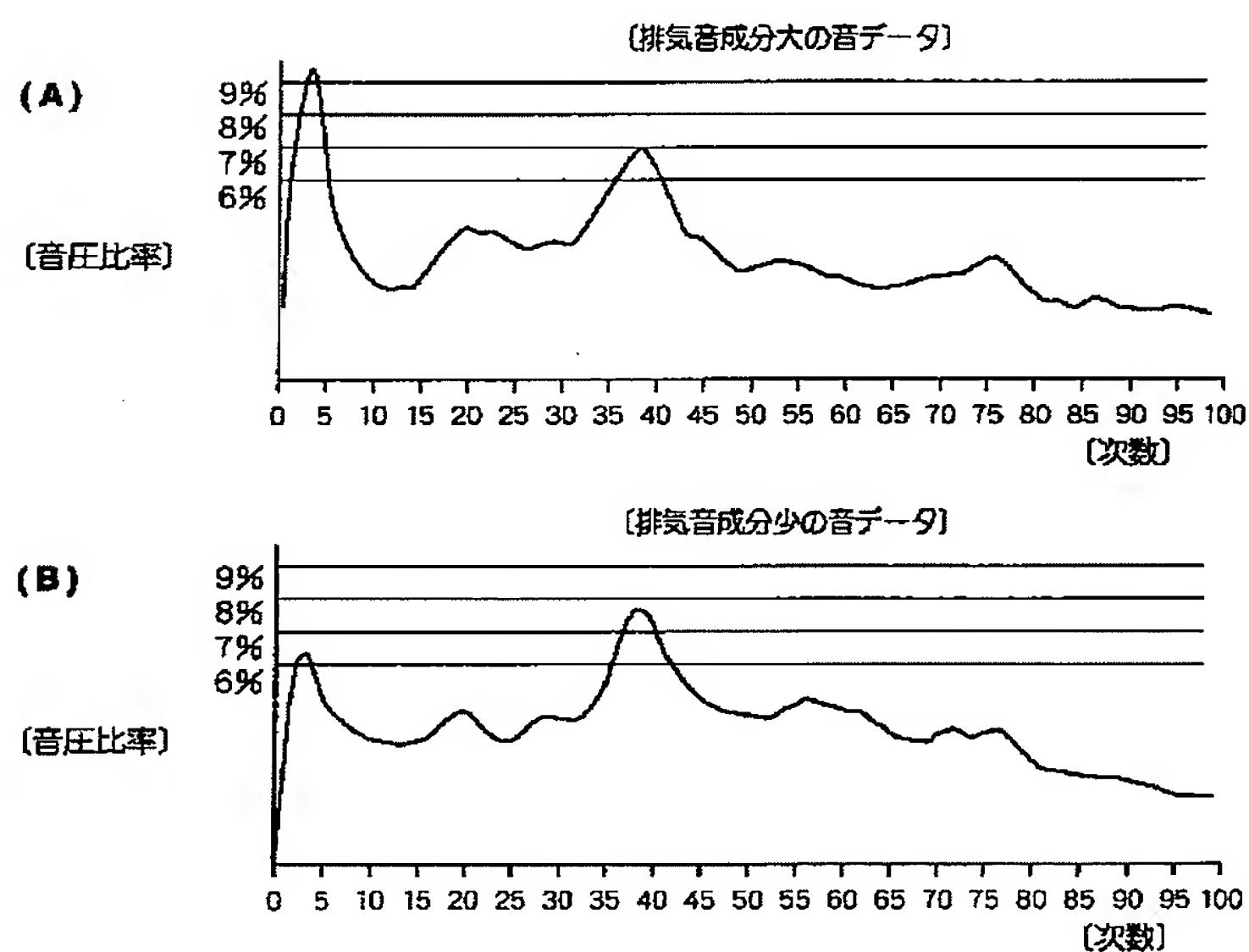
【図4】



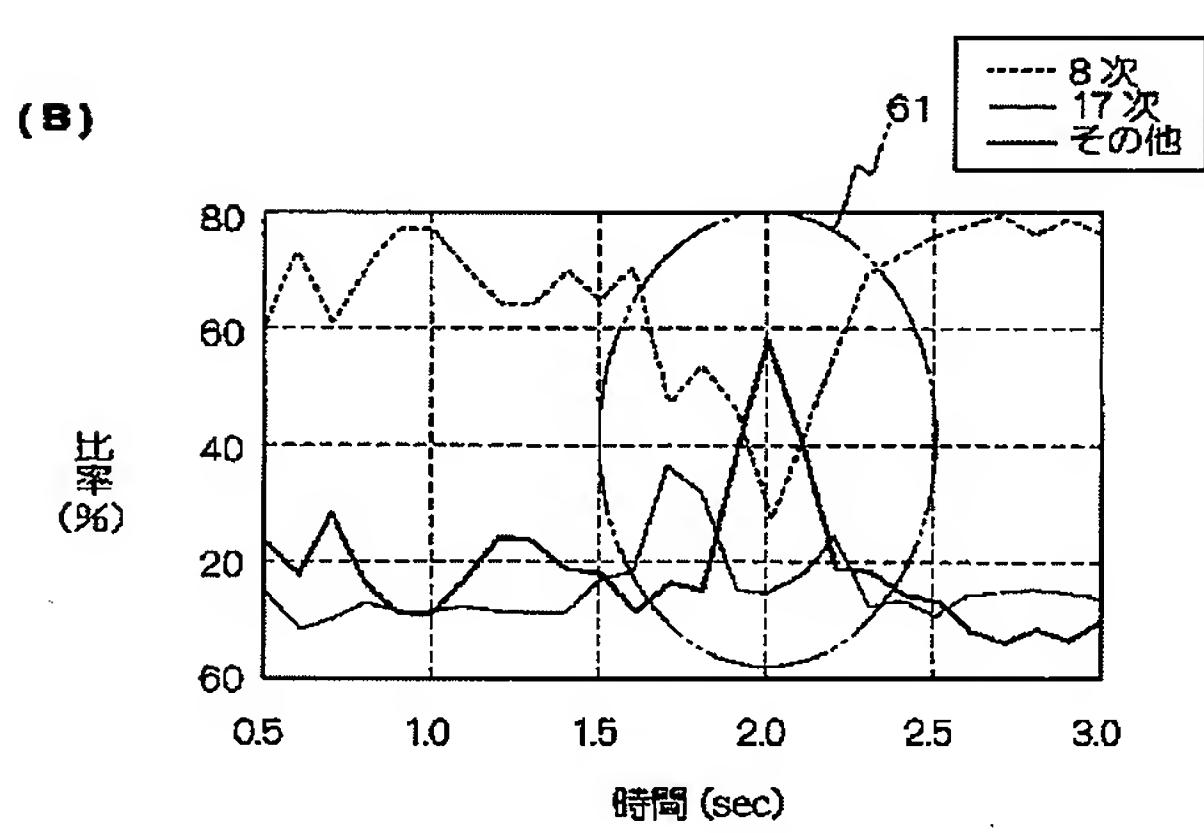
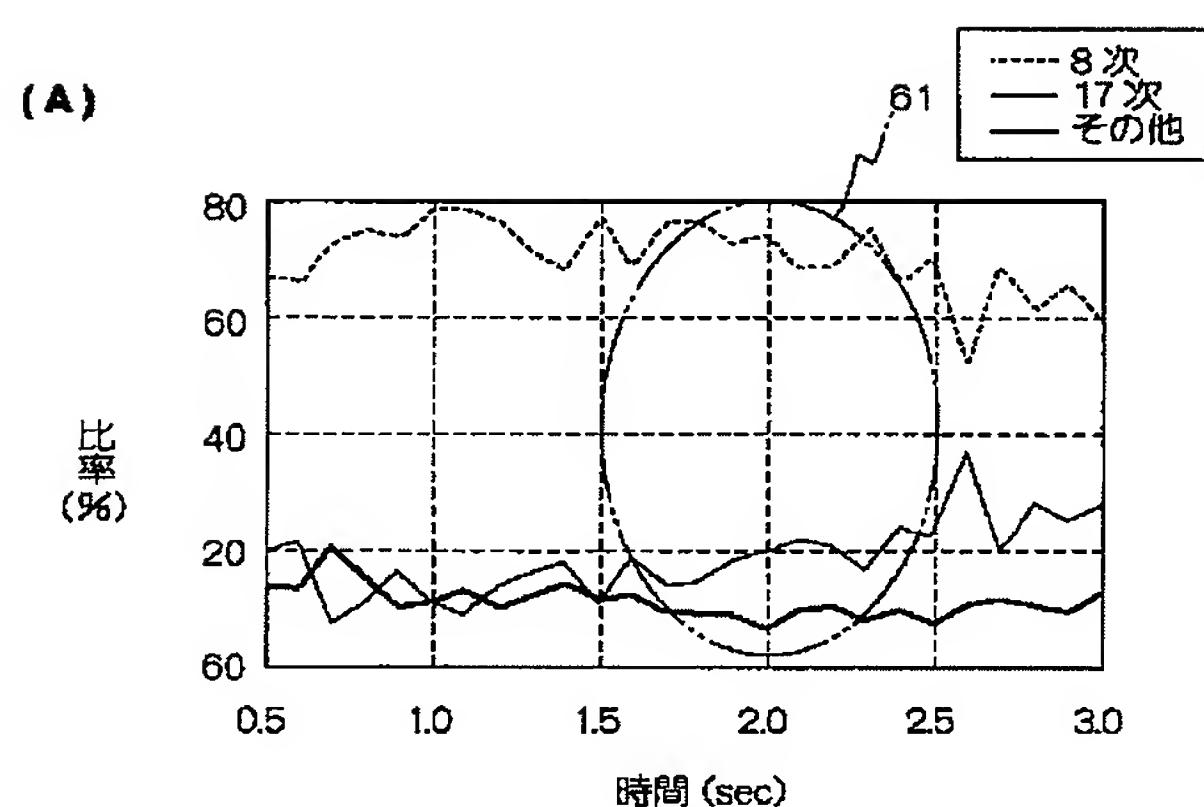
【図5】



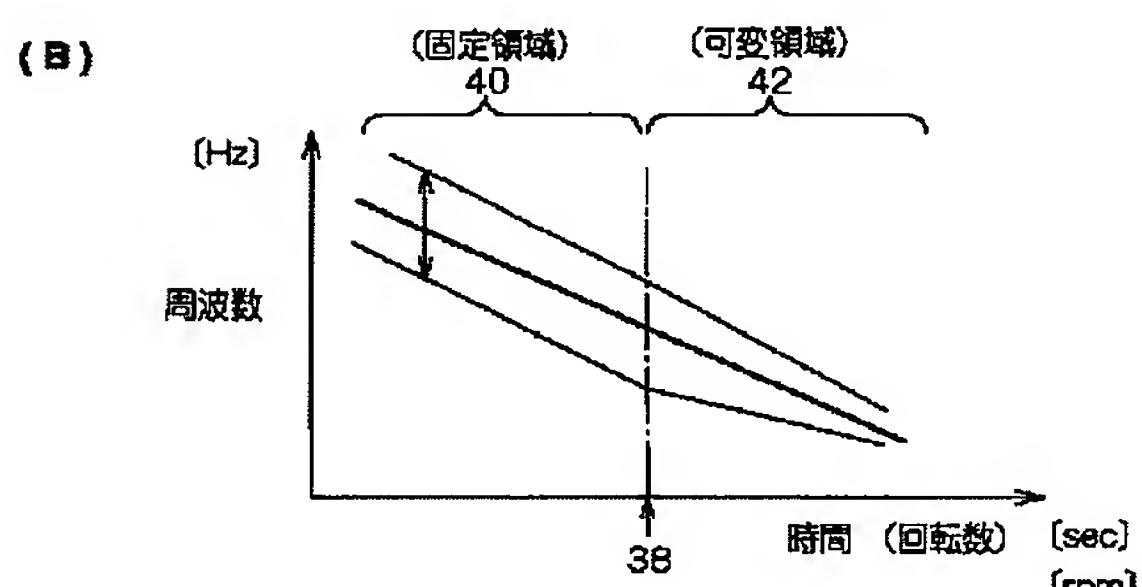
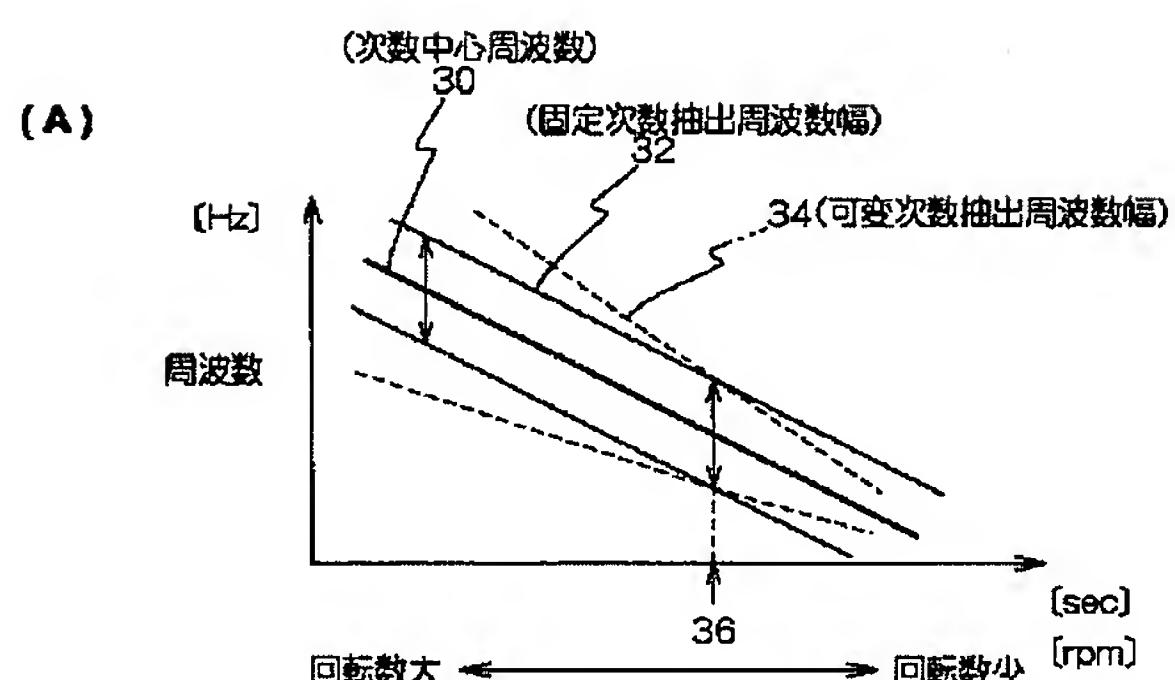
【図13】



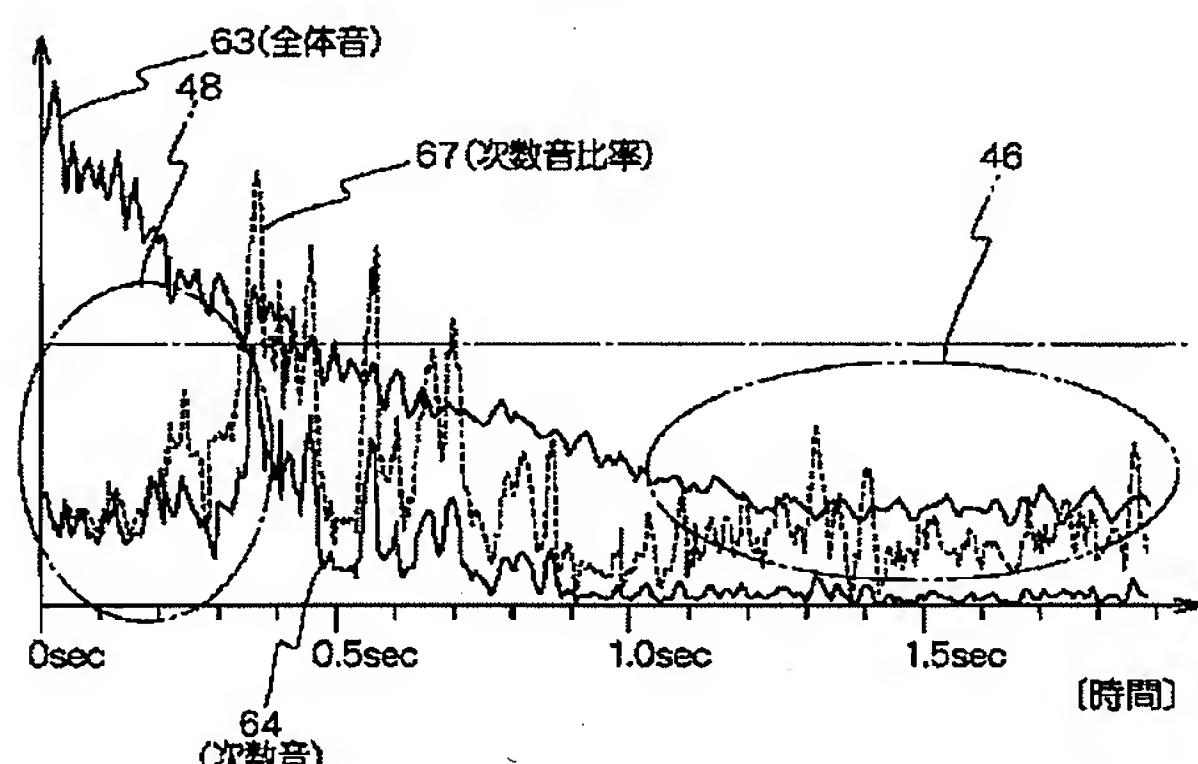
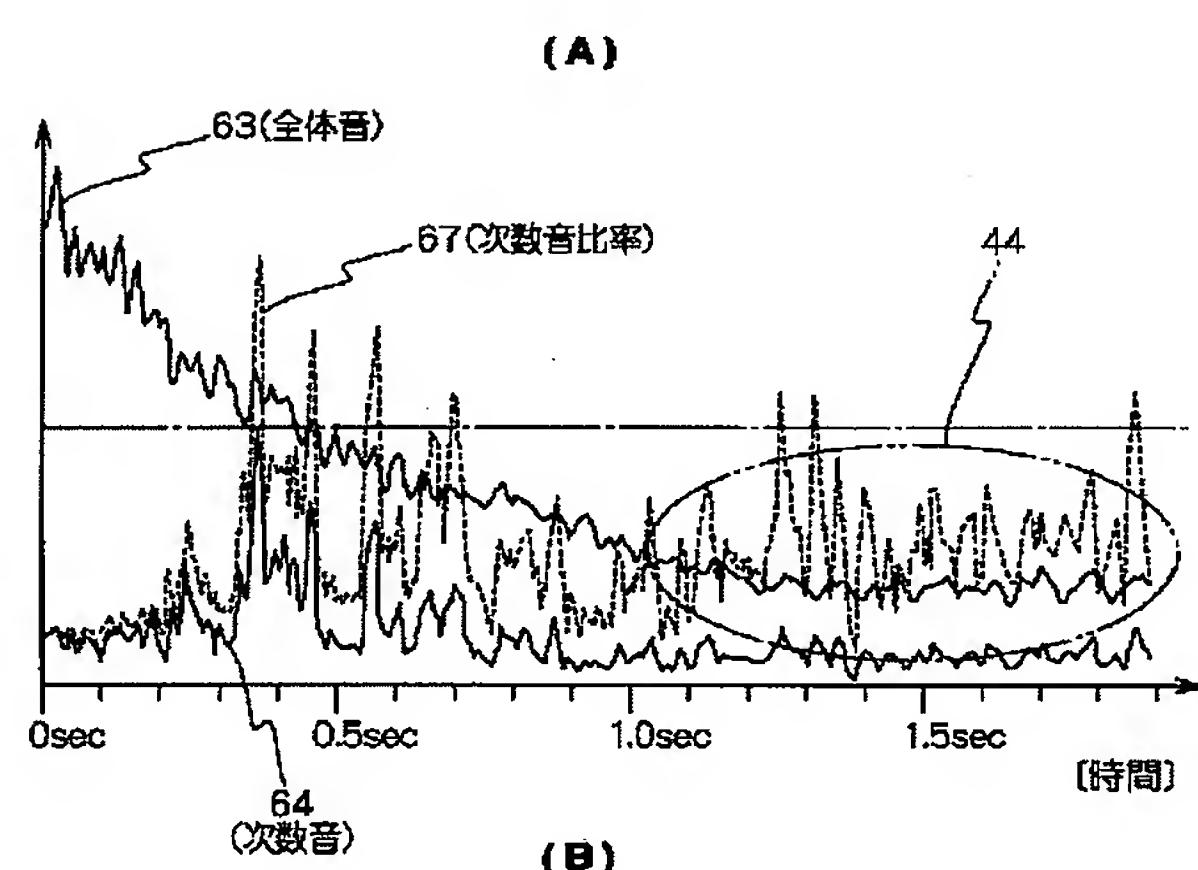
【図7】



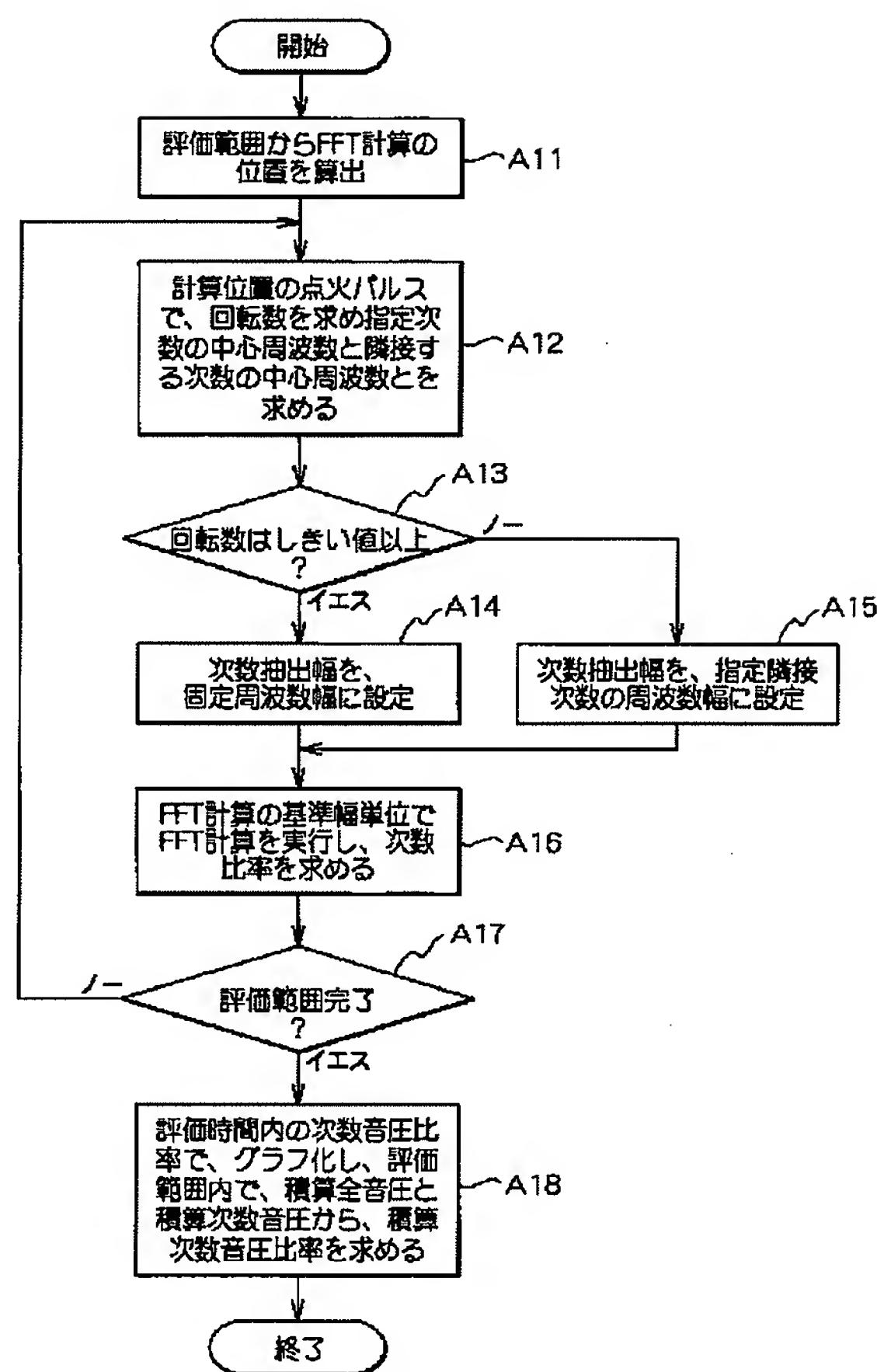
【図8】



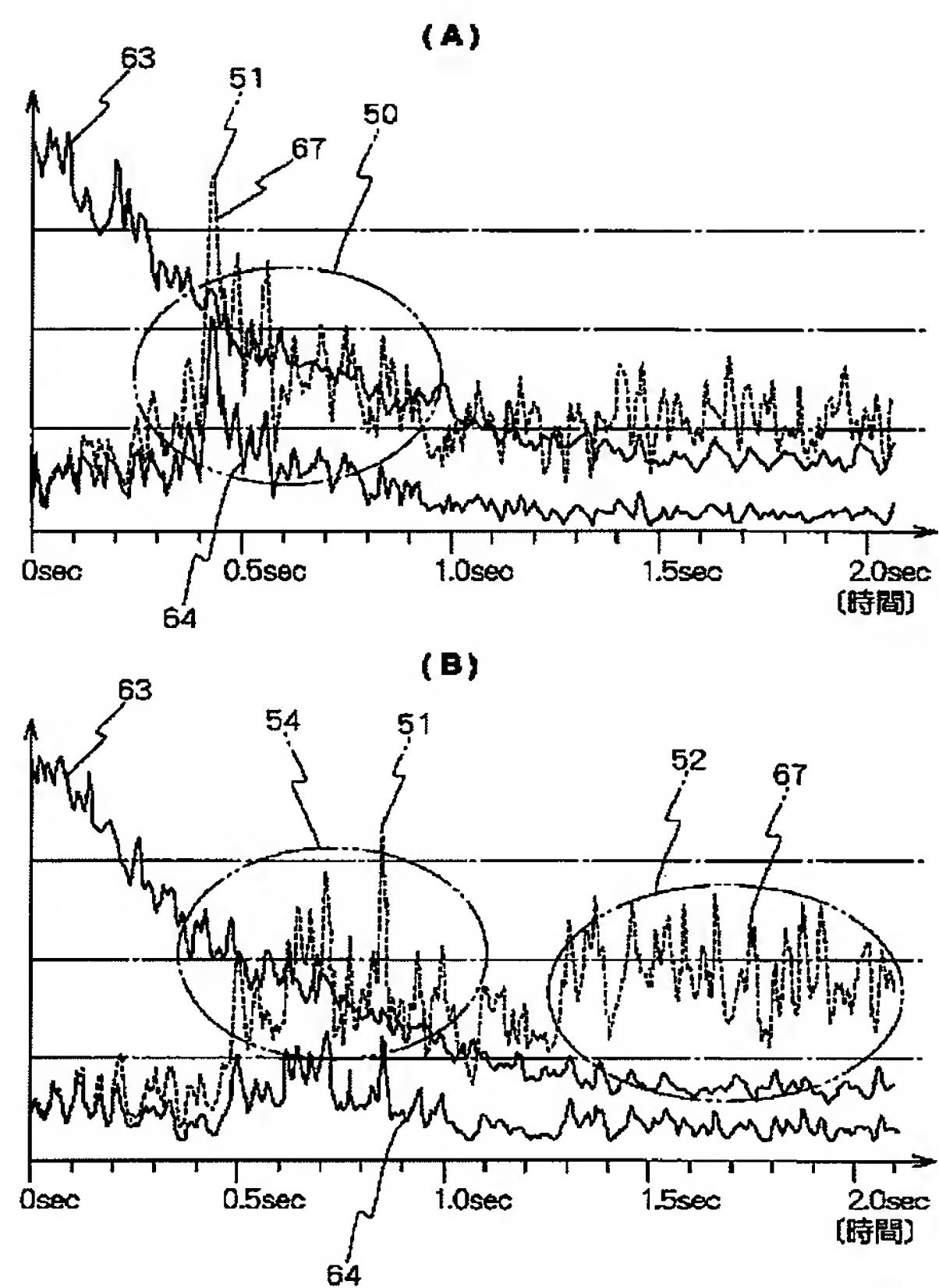
【図9】



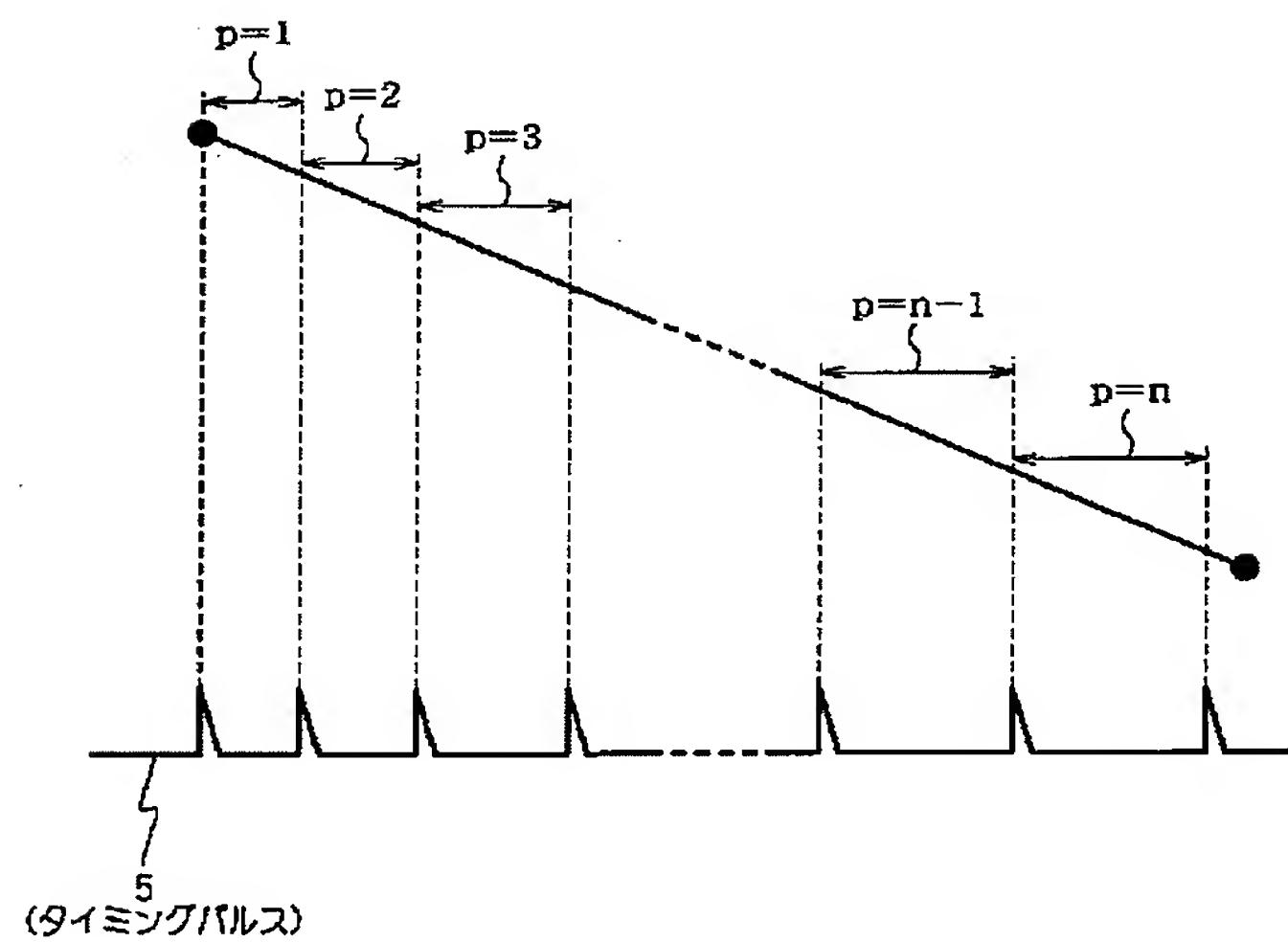
【図10】



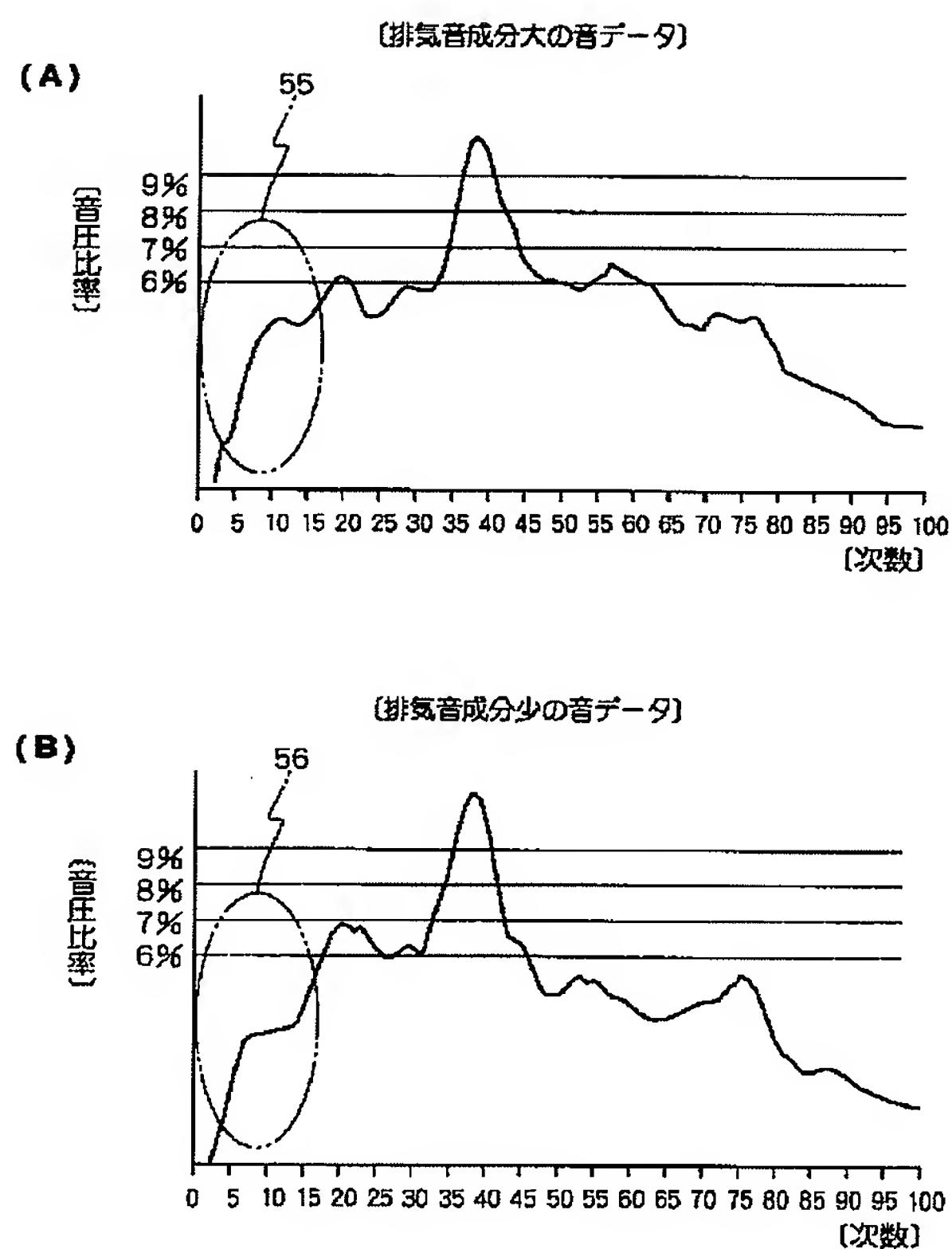
【図11】



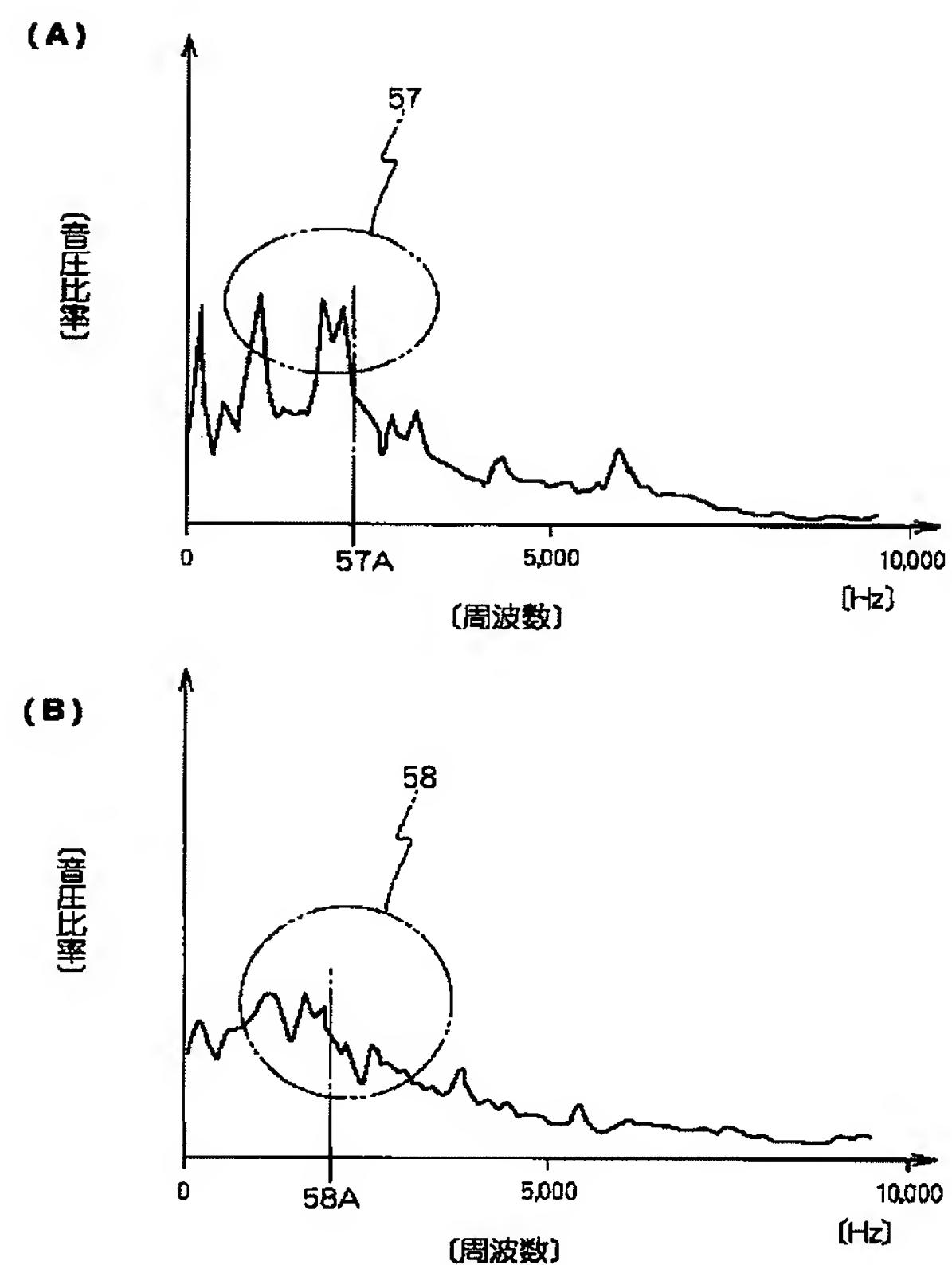
【図16】



【図14】



【図15】



【図17】

